EVENING EDITION

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## IMPERIAL AUDIENCE GRANTED EMISSARY HERE FROM NANKING

### Dr. Chu Min-i Receives Supreme Honor at Noon—Officials In Attendance

### LUNCHEON ALSO EXTENDED

### Press Statement to Be Issued By Envoy This Afternoon—Togo Dinner Tonight

His Majesty the Emperor received in audience at noon today Dr. Chu Min-i, Special Envoy of the National Government of China, at the Imperial Palace, attended by Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo and Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira.

Later, at 12:30 p.m. an Imperial luncheon was held at the Homeiden in honor of the envoy, at which His Imperial Highness Prince Asaka, Chinese Ambassador Hsu Liang, Premier General Hideki Tojo, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Grand Chamberlain Admiral Saburo Hyakutake and a few other dignitaries were present. The Special Envoy withdrew from the Imperial Palace at 2 p.m.

Dr. Chu, soon after his return from the Palace to the Imperial Hotel, his temporary quarters, is scheduled to issue a statement. He will then pay a round of calls, to the Imperial Household Minister, the Premier, the Foreign Minister, the Finance Minister, the War Minister, the Chief of the Army General Staff, the Navy Minister, the Chief of the Navy General Staff, the President of the Privy Council and the acting Director-General of the East Asia Board in the order mentioned.

At 6:30 p.m. a dinner will be given in honor of the visiting envoy by Foreign Minister Togo at the latter's official residence. At 9:10 p.m. an address will be broadcast by Dr. Chu, which will be relayed all over Japan on a national hook-up.

## JAPANESE WOMAN GROUP RESOLVES SAVINGS DRIVE

### To Commemorate Assumption Of Honorary Presidency by H.I.H. Princess Higashikuni

To commemorate the honor granted by Her Imperial Highness Princess Higashikuni in assuming the Honorary Presidency of the Japan Women's Federation, a resolution to serve the country through savings by the 20,000,000 members of the Federation under the sponsorship of the Finance Ministry and the Information Board of the Cabinet was passed at 9 a.m. Sunday at the first conference of sectional chiefs at the Soldiers' Hall, at Kudan, reports Domei.

During the conference, it was decided to form a "Victory National Savings Association" by mobilizing the members of the Federation throughout the country.

The conference was attended by President Yamanouchi, women representatives of local branches and five headquarters in overseas possessions, 250 sectional chiefs and officials of the Home, War, Navy, Education, Overseas, and Finance Ministries and the Board of Welfare for the War Wounded.

Speeches were made by directors of the general affairs, guidance and cultural bureaus on the stability of the organization of the branches, preparations for emergency, mobilization training and service for military affairs. The conference ended at 4 p.m.

## THAI-JAPANESE CULTURE STRESSED BY TSUBOKAMI

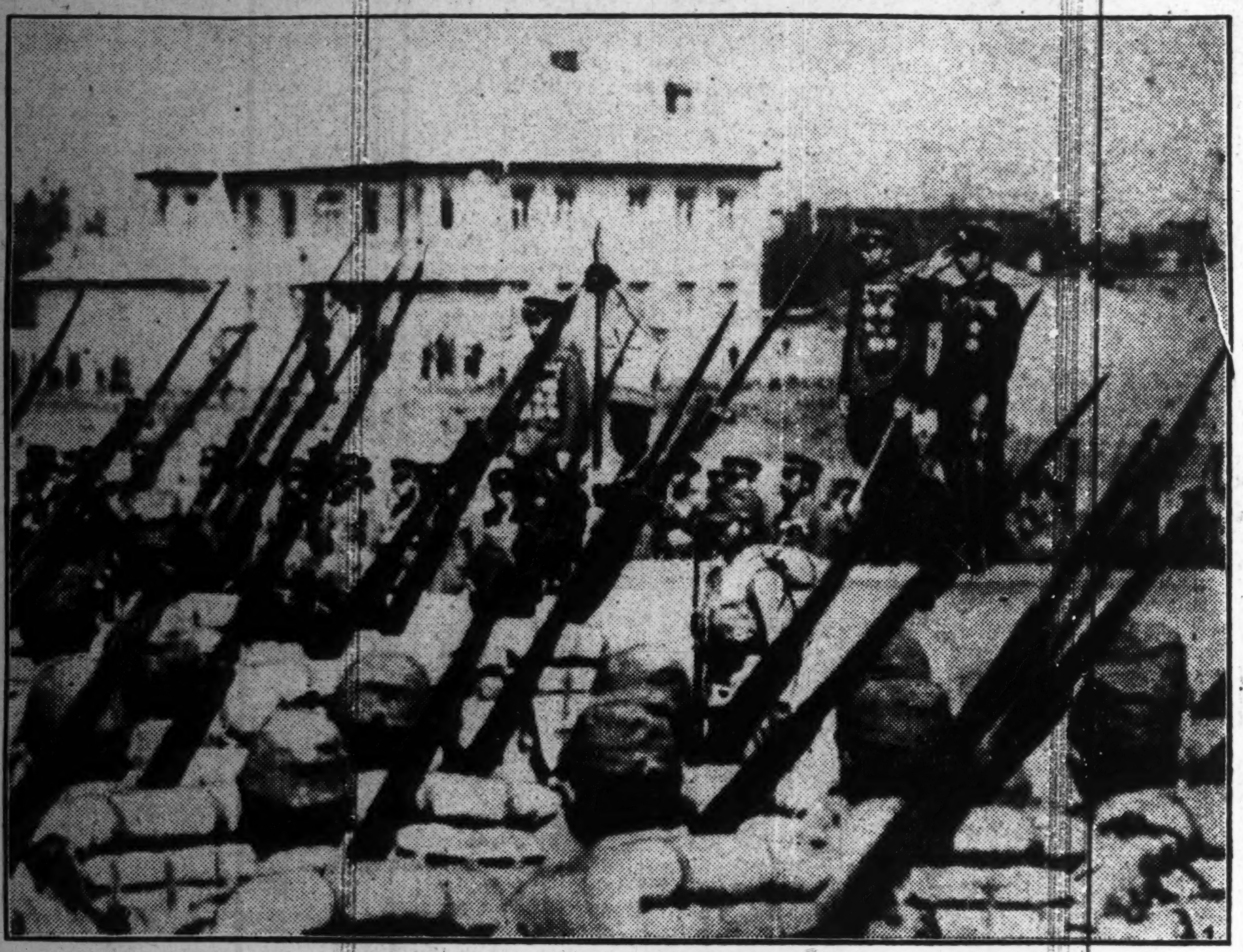
### Ambassador to Bangkok Urges Exchange of Students to Cement Amity

As the bonds of amity are being consolidated between Japan and Thailand, a great deal of effort must be directed to accelerate exchange of culture between the two nations, asserted Teiji Tsubokami, Japanese Ambassador to Thailand, who arrived at Fukuoka by plane on Sunday en route to his post after winding up his business arrangements with the authorities of the Foreign Office, reports Domei.

"Earnest consideration should be given to the exchange of students between the two countries, and the exchange realized as early as possible," the Japanese Ambassador stated.

Ambassador Tsubokami is expected to continue on his way to Bangkok this morning.

## Manchoukuo's Armed Might Reviewed



His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo was pleased to order the Manchoukuoan Army to participate in a grand military review on May 31, in honor of the visit of H.I.H. Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu who is at present in the capital as Proxy of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan. (Passed by Imperial Household Department. Telephotoed from Hsinking).

## *Imperial Proxy Honors Wounded Soldiers By Sending Suite Member With Presents*

Domei

HSINKING, May 31.—His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu, Imperial Proxy, today graciously extended deep sympathy to wounded soldiers recuperating in military and welfare hospitals by dispatching Lieutenant-General Shigenori Kuroda, member of his suite, laden with gifts for the men.

His Imperial Highness, this afternoon, was pleased to receive in audience Rokuzo Takebe, director of the General Affairs Board of Manchoukuo.

His Imperial Highness, in the course of the audience, posed various questions regarding the development of the Empire of Manchoukuo in the past 10 years since its founding.

## SUMBAWA ISLANDERS WELCOME JAPANESE

### Inhabitants Cheer as Forces March Eastward Across Isle During Operation

A warm reception was accorded the members of the Sano Unit of the Imperial Japanese Forces when they landed on Sumbawa, of the Lesser Sunda Islands, a stepping stone between Java and New Guinea, according to Asahi Correspondent Arai.

The correspondent, who participated in the landing operations, followed in the wake of the gallant Japanese soldiers in their advance into the Island, and was a witness of the new spirit of emancipation that currently pervades the Island. Although at first sight, they appear uncivilized, and unconcerned as to their future well-being, there is evidenced on closer investigation a burning desire on the part of the inhabitants to free themselves of the 300-year-old shackles of Dutch domination.

Excerpts from the Asahi Correspondent's diary written during this operation are as follows::

The scene that greeted us when we arrived at Labuan, Sumbawa, at 8:30 a.m. on May 11 literally took our breath away. The main street was lined with welcome arches made with bamboo and palm leaves, and masses of shouting children waving Hinomaru flags, together with their smiling parents, greeted us on our triumphant entry into the city.

Shouts of "Welcome to the Japanese Forces" filled the air and in answer to their welcome, the Japanese soldiers offered salute after salute. Then the inhabitants of the city, eager to show their friendliness toward the Japanese, deluged the happy soldiers with gifts of fruit and strange tobacco rolled in dried palm leaves.

Sumbawa, where the Royal Palace is situated, has a population of 5,000. Court attendants were at the palace gates to greet us, and the young princes of Sumbawa waved the Rising Sun flags.

**Receive Meat**

In celebration of our landing we were presented heaps of roasted goat meat and beer on which we feasted. all the while being entertained with native music and dancing in which a beautiful maiden dressed in colorful costumes performed artistically. The Rajah filled with emotion remarked:

"This is the day that we have waited for so long!"

In the afternoon a ceremony in which the native people pledged their allegiance to the Japanese Forces took place at the palace. The following day found the Unit continuing its journey eastward toward

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## DISCONTENT IN INDIA AS TAXES INCREASED

### Anti-British Sentiment Reaches New Peak Over Unfair Levy Of English

Asahi Service

BANGKOK, May 30.—Anti-British sentiment is ever rising in India as the taxation for the present year has been increased by 1,120,000,000 rupees, and it has become clear that the British intend to bleed the Indians to the last drop of their blood.

Alarmed at the development, the British authorities are trying to explain that the English are also contributing toward the expense of defending India.

In this connection, a broadcast from New Delhi announced on May 29 as follows:

"The Indian Government has defrayed 2,350,000,000 rupees for the defense of India in the 1941-42 year, but the British Government spent in the same period 6,000,000,000 rupees for military purposes in India."

Yet at the same time, the Indian Government announced that a wartime surplus profit tax would be shortly levied in India, and revealed that the finances of India are in difficulties.

The details of the proposed wartime surplus profit tax are not known, but it is explained that the amount of this tax would be repaid within three years after the conclusion of the war, and within one year when so desired.

The announcement of the new tax in addition to the increased rates of taxation has convinced the Indians that the British Government is intending to bleed them to the last.

Meanwhile, many Indians are asking whether the British Government would pay back the collected wartime surplus profit tax as promised even when the British are defeated and driven out of India, just as they were defeated and driven out of France, Greece, Crete, North Africa, Hongkong, Singapore and Burma.

## NEWS EXCHANGE BEGUN

### Starts Today—Germany to Broadcast at 7:50 p.m.

The first regular international news exchange broadcast between Japan and Germany will be made on June 1, an agreement in this connection being concluded recently between the two countries, reports Domei.

News will be exchanged every Monday afternoon from today with the news from Japan being sent on the air for 15 minutes from 4:30 p.m. while that from Germany for 10 minutes from 7:50 p.m.

The international news exchange broadcast between Japan and Italy was already started in February.

## RUBBER LACK IN U.S. CAUSE FOR ROBBERY

### Tire Theives Rampant in America—Food Cargoes Looted In Britain

With the loss of their overseas territories and the cutting off of their trade routes, which have resulted in the acute shortage of goods and materials, pilferers and thieves are rampant in the United States and Great Britain, states an Asahi Shanghai dispatch dated Sunday in commenting upon the recent internal state of affairs in the two countries.

In the United States where the shortage of rubber is becoming acuter with the progress of the current war, tire thieves are so rampant that the New York State Court was forced to meet the situation with a death sentence for tire thieves, reports the dispatch quoting information reaching Shanghai from New York.

In London, the same dispatch reports, quoting a Reuter's London dispatch, a 33-year-old petty officer was sentenced to death for issuing ration tickets in the names of those who did not actually exist. His accomplices in the crime were subjected to severe punishment.

The fact that the United States and Great Britain are forced to pass death sentences on thieves, is an indication of how the two countries are suffering from acute shortage of materials and goods, opines the dispatch.

**Gangsters Rampant**

With the successive loss of overseas territories, and due to the German counter-blockade of the British Isles, the food problem in that country is assuming serious proportions, the same dispatch continues quoting the Sunday Express. According to the English journal, gangs of thieves transport by trucks the goods they steal in broad daylight.

Most of the stolen goods are foodstuffs, points out the English journal adding that several thousand tons of food such as sugar, tea, butter, etc. have disappeared so far from provisions stores in London alone.

According to the British railway authorities, in the past one year, some 1,000,000 pounds of cargo was pilfered while in transit. The list of stolen goods consists of such articles as margarine, canned foods, jam, ham, etc.

Post office parcels are also frequently pilfered while in transit, the amount of stolen goods since 1939 reach £2,000,000 in value, reports the Sunday Express lamenting over this sad state of affairs according to the Asahi dispatch.

**Illiterate Yankees Exempted**

Some 433,000 young men in the United States have so far been exempted from the conscription service because of complete illite-

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## *Lonely Yankees Kidnap 'Dancing Girl'—Moonlight Ride Reveals Disappointment*

Domei

LISBON, May 29.—Several American aviators, apparently seeking romance and excitement, in a Chinese city somewhere in western China where the Chungking Government decree banned dancing, public drinking and coffee houses, entered a Chinese theater where they saw a beautiful "dancing girl" in a stage play, a United Press correspondent in Chungking reported today.

The correspondent said, the American fliers, in cowboy fashion, kidnapped the "dancing girl" and went for a moonlight ride in a "Jeep" only to discover, later, that the "dancing girl" was in reality a female impersonator, for, according to Chinese custom, male stars often take female roles in Chinese operas and plays.

## COMMITTEE SET UP TO DISPOSE OF FAPI; REGULATION ISSUED

### Established at Shanghai Branch Of Central Reserve Bank—Banks Notified

### IS ACTIVE IMMEDIATELY

### New Edict Officially Announced By Nanking Government Under June 1 Date

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 31.—With the promulgation today by the Finance Department at Nanking of the regulations concerning the disposal of the Chungking legal tender, the Chungking Legal Tender Disposal Committee was formally established in the Shanghai branch of the Central Reserve Bank and immediately opened business to dispose of the old fapi.

Various banks and the people concerned with money exchange were notified of the particulars of the regulations concerning the disposal of the Chungking legal tender.

The committee was formed by the Central Reserve Bank upon orders of the Nanking Government for the purpose of collecting and disposing of the Chungking legal tender in accordance with the currency unification policy of the Nanking Government.

The organization of the committee is composed of four departments of planning, revenue, accounting and general affairs. The chairmanship of the committee was assumed by Vice-Governor Chein Ta-kui of the Central Reserve Bank, under whom 10 members were appointed.

The Shanghai branch of the Central Reserve Bank this morning called a conference of directors of the leading Chinese banks in the city to explain the significance of the disposal of the Chungking legal tender.

**Regulations Issued**

Domei

NANKING, May 31.—Regulations for disposal of old legal tender effective June 8 was promulgated under date of June 1, it was announced by the National Government today.

The announcement said, the regulations provide that the National Government shall dispose of old legal tender in accordance with the regulations and that all old legal tender which shall be collected, includes notes issued by the Central Bank of China.

Collection of old legal tender shall be administered by the Central Reserve Bank, the announcement said, adding, Central Reserve Bank notes shall be given in exchange of old legal tender at the rate of two to one.

Furthermore, the announcement declared that auxiliary notes of the old legal tender shall remain in circulation at half the value of the auxiliary notes of the Central Reserve Bank of the same denominations and that uncleared credits and debts in old legal tender shall be settled in Central Reserve Banknotes at the rate of two to one against the old legal tender.

New contracts, which will be made in old legal tender after the enforcement of regulations shall be null and void and areas where regulations will be applied are Chekiang, Kiangsu and Anhwei Provinces and the cities of Nanking and Shanghai, it was said.

The collection of old legal tender shall be conducted according to regulations provided by the Central Reserve Bank and the date of enforcement of regulations shall be decided by law, it was said.

## MORE AMERICANS INTERNED

### Six Prisoners From Otori Isle Enter Zentsuji Camp

Additional six war prisoners of the United States, including a captain, were interned on May 30 in the Zentsuji Concentration Camp, it was announced at 7:30 p.m. on Saturday by the concentration camp, reports Domei.

The announcement revealed that the American war prisoners were taken by the Japanese Forces on Otori Island (former Wake Island).

## *REICH COMMAND ANNOUNCES SWEEPING KHARKOV VICTORY; SOVIET TROOPS ANNIHILATED*

### *Soviet Mine-Carrying Dogs Boomerang; Four-Barrelled Machine-gun Also Fails*

D.N.B.

BERLIN, May 29.—Over 800 mine-carrying dogs were used to break through the German lines of encirclement east of Kharkov, according to captured Soviet sergeant, Wladirowitsh. The explosive material fastened on their backs were supposed to be discharged when the dogs crawled underneath vehicles or armored cars. The dogs were considered by the Soviets as a particularly dangerous weapon since they allegedly could approach their targets at night, unnoticed by the enemy.

This newest Soviet weapon, however, turned out to be a great disappointment. Frightened by the German defense fire which unexpectedly broke loose, the dogs ran back into the Soviet positions. They leaped at their masters, thus discharging their explosives, as a result of which hundreds of Soviet soldiers were torn to pieces.

Another new Soviet invention, an automatic four-barrelled machine-gun was tried out for the first time in the battle of Kharkov, declared another Soviet war prisoner, Lieutenant Wolchoff of the 87th Soviet machine-gun battalion. The new weapon turned out to be a bitter disappointment. Supposed to fire 5,000 shots per minute, these machine-guns never reached this capacity. Actually, after a few shots the guns usually stopped functioning. Huge rows of motor trucks laden with these machine-guns had to be left behind by the retreating Soviets.

## ROOSEVELT FEEDING LIES TO U.S. PUBLIC

### Can't Stop Handing Out Distorted News Now, Says Spokesman Hori

The Roosevelt administration is continuing to deceive the American public regarding the development of the war because once it had started on its deception program, it had to go on deceiving the public to make "both ends meet," declared Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information, at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents on Monday.

The spokesman stated that Vincent Sheean, well-known writer, writing in the magazine, Look, on May 5 under the caption of "What We Must Do to Win the War." declared, "We encourage in our press almost irresponsibility in a way of false optimism for the mere purpose of selling papers, 'Japs Routed' and 'Japs Smashed' every morning and evening in headlines, while half of the world is lost to us.

"I think a very large responsibility must lie upon the high authorities in Washington, all whose duty it is to tell us the truth. It does no good whatever for the President to tell the nation, as he did on February 23 that it is really all right, and need only have a little patience.

"The net result of this is that the people say 'O.K.' with a sigh of relief, and turn off the radio, and order another round of drinks."

Commenting on Mr. Sheean's statement, Mr. Hori pointed out that the position of the Roosevelt administration regarding the question of telling the truth was made clear by President Roosevelt himself at the press conference on May 22.

**His Old Alibi**

The President had said, "There is only one reason for withholding bad news from the public, and that is that it might be of information to the enemy, which will result in more bad news."

"The Roosevelt administration," declared Mr. Hori, "has been very faithful to this deception publicity policy, because once it started deceiving the public it has had to hide the truth concerning all subsequent developments of the war in order to make 'both ends meet,' so to speak, in its propaganda record.

"Under such circumstances, it is quite natural that some of the American people are entertaining optimistic views, knowing no truth about the developments of the war.

"An outstanding example of such optimism was expressed by Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, former Commander-in-Chief of the American Asiatic Fleet, at a recent commencement exercise in Clark College, Massachusetts. He said:

"If another war 25 years hence is to be avoided, the United States must play a leading role following the current conflict. Germany and Japan must be disarmed, the men responsible for the war in Germany, Japan and Italy should be punished.

"Manchuria and Formosa should be returned to China, and Korea should be given independence. The United States and other members of the United Nations should organize a military force to enforce peace terms, and they should provide security for all."

**Raps Yarnell's Nonsense**

Commenting on this, Mr. Hori observed that it would have been more in keeping with his position if Admiral Yarnell had suggested to his Government, instead of talking such nonsense, some useful strategy to recover lost territories in the Pacific.

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## AXIS MAKES BIG GAIN AT KHARKOV BATTLE

### Territory Captured Almost as Large as Sicily—Soviet's Losses Said Large

D.N.B.

ROME, May 29.—A detailed description of the battle of Kharkov, published in the Giornale d'Italia, states that the territory gained by the Allied forces is about as large as Sicily. Of still greater importance, however, was the huge number of Soviet soldiers annihilated and the great quantity of arms captured in the present battle. It will be difficult for the Soviets to replace the lost troops with fresh formations and the enemy's command will certainly be unable to replace the seven encircled panzer brigades.

The battle of annihilation is being continued, says the paper, and the collapse and dissolution of enemy formations has already started. Extremely fierce battles have been waged in a forest on the right bank of the Donetz where the dead Soviets are estimated at 20,000. The German detachments advanced along the Donetz and retreating masses of the Soviets had blown up five bridges cutting off the retreat of their own forces. It has been proved that the lines of defense, established by the Soviets in the course of the winter, are as ineffective as those on the Kerch Peninsula.

**Great Significance Seen**

D.N.B.

MILAN, May 29.—The significance of the German victory in the battle of Kharkov will become evident when it is considered that by this German victory a huge gap has been torn in the Russian front-line and it must be expected that the German command will largely exploit the chances resulting from this break-through, declares the military correspondent of the Popolo d'Italia. He further points out that after the conclusion of this battle a great number of troops and air force units will be free for employment at other parts of the front.

**Kharkov Aftermath Seen**

The German annihilation battle in the Kharkov sector was conducted so thoroughly and relentlessly that observers who visited the battlefield could see nothing but piles of debris made up of damaged arms and dead corpses, the Asahi correspondent, who visited a hill near Kharkov last Saturday asserted.

"I am now standing on a high hill about 65 kilometers south of Kharkov. In the neighborhood, the Army under the command of Marshal Simon Timoshenko, failing in its attempt to thwart the German detachments, had just been annihilated. Numerous tanks, motor trucks and even horses are seen in flames.

"The terrible sights eloquently tell that three Soviet Corps comprising more than 30 divisions, after having been cornered in a semi-circular zone within a radius of five kilometers, were torn to pieces, men and all, under the incessant showers of gun fire and iron fragments.

"The whole scene is likened to a huge toy-box which was upturned in the roughest manner and then, after having been relentlessly pounded all over with huge hammers was spilled over with oil, to which fire was set.

**Gruesome Sights Everywhere**

"The piles of wrecked arms and corpses, with which the field around was covered, bespeak most effectively the nature of the German thrusts and their fearful attacks.

"I hear it said that the Germans will not stop fighting at any cost till a thoroughgoing victory is won,

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## Clashes Now Concluded With Great Results Being Claimed

### HEAVY LOSSES SEEN

D.N.B.

BERLIN, May 31.—The German High Command announced today that the big battle around Kharkov has been concluded with an overwhelming German victory against the Soviet forces.

The announcement said the 6th, 9th, and 57th Soviet armies with about 20 infantry divisions, seven cavalry divisions and 14 tank brigades were annihilated. The number of prisoners increased to 240,000 while the enemy suffered extremely heavy losses in men, the announcement added.

War booty included 1,249 armored fighting cars, 2,026 guns, 538 airplanes and unaccountable other weapons, the announcement said.

**Victory of Extermination**

"At the front sector of Field Marshal von Bock, the armies of Colonel General von Kleist and General of the Armored Troops Paulus have converted the defensive struggle against the violent enemy mass attacks into a proud victory of extermination," the announcement said.

One Rumanian army corps under General Corneli Dragalina as well as one Hungarian, one Italian and the Slovak detachment, the announcement added, fought side by side with the German troops, attaching fresh glory to their colors.

The announcement said the air force formations under Colonel General Loehr and Air General Pflugbeil supported the battle by reckless attacks, gaining complete supremacy in the air from the very beginning of the fighting.

The announcement said the following Bolshevist formations were dispersed in the pocket west of Issum during the destructive battle of Kharkov: 18 rifle divisions and a part of 3 rifle divisions as well as one motorized brigade with the following numbers: divisions of guards No. 14, 41, 47, 99, 103, 150, 216, 248, 253, 266, 270, 317, 337, 341, 349, 351, 393, 411 as well as parts of the divisions No. 106, 333 and 335, and the motorized brigade No. 23.

Moreover the following cavalry divisions were destroyed: No. 26, 28, 38, 41, 62, 64 and 70 as well as parts of cavalry divisions No. 34 and 60.

Also dispersed were 11 panzer brigades with the No. 5, 6, 7, 36, 37, 48, 67, 131, 197, 198, 199 and parts of five panzar brigades No. 15, 38, 64, 68 and 121.

**Allies Embarrassed**

Commenting on the German High Command's concluding report of the great battle of Kharkov, local political circles merely pointed out that on the side of the Allies, a version had been spread all over the world since a week ago that a great Soviet victory was beginning to take shape. All these assertions from the Anglo-Saxon camp have now been proved false, they said, adding that the figures published by the German High Command do not leave a single doubt as regards the German victory.

The observers said Wilhelmstrasse quarters do not doubt that London's and Washington's stubborn silence regarding the actual situation on the Eastern front is mainly due to the embarrassment felt by the Allies in view of vain offensive propaganda.

In his address to officers and officer's aspirants of the Army, Navy and Luftwaffe, the Fuehrer, after Field Marshal General Keitel had reported to him the presence of 10,000 men, gave these young soldiers a parole for their high task in the National Socialist Defense Force which was based upon the lessons taught by German history.

Looking back upon the huge defensive battle of last winter, the Fuehrer explained that the greatest qualities of leadership lie in holding out and in the mastering of a difficult situation and not in celebrating victories.

The Fuehrer with the most impressive words, told his young comrades that they should always be aware that the fate of the entire nation depended on their attitude at the front. They should always remember that, wherever they fight with their men, Germany's future is entrusted to their guardianship.

**Greatest Victory Yet**

Domei

BERLIN, May 31.—The battle of Kharkov which has now been concluded was one of the greatest German victories so far on the Eastern

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# RUBBER TO BE USED IN MAKING GASOLINE

## Japanese Experts in Malaya Draft Plan to Utilize Large Surplus

In order to utilize the surplus rubber in Malaya simultaneously with the rapid resumption of work on rubber plantations there, Japanese authorities on the spot are drafting a plan to produce gasoline from the waste rubber, according to a Yomiuri report received here from Shonan City today, reports Domei.

This plan, which is now being studied closely by Japanese experts, will be materialized on a large scale soon, according to Motonari Masunaga, civil adviser to the Japanese Military Administration in the Southern Regions, who returned to Shonan City on Sunday after an extended inspection tour through the Malay Peninsula.

Commenting on the promising future of the plan to manufacture gasoline from rubber, Mr. Masunaga stated as follows, according to the Yomiuri:

"By personally inspecting various experiments being conducted on the spot in the course of my trip, I have become convinced of the bright future of producing gasoline from rubber.

"The strong point is that the production of gasoline from rubber by the Japanese process now under experiment will be conducted easily as a household industry without the medium of large-scale factories.

"Gasoline production is possible from waste rubber without affecting the production of refined rubber so it is certainly killing two birds with one stone."

Mr. Masunaga stated that the Japanese authorities on the spot have completed full preparations to speed up the transportation of Malayan rubber and tin to Japan Proper, and it won't be long before the Japanese people are using products made from Malayan tin and rubber.

## *Rubber Lack in U.S. Cause for Robbery*

(Continued From Page 1)

racy, according to a statement by President Roosevelt in his press conference on May 29, the Asahi today reported from Zurich, quoting a United Press dispatch from Washington.

The Asahi dispatch said, that it is certainly surprising that those illiterates failed to receive education not because of their own mental defects but solely because of poverty.

### Conscription Brings Crisis

D.N.B.

GENEVA, May 29.—The Observer reports from Ottawa that a crisis has broken out in connection with the introduction of compulsory military service which has affected the political situation to such an extent that some reaction might be expected by the Canadian Government. The various parties in Canada held very heated debates on the introduction of compulsory military service and on the question whether Canadians, called up for service, should fight in overseas countries in the interest of Britain or not. At the present moment, it was impossible to predict the outcome of the vote of confidence in the Canadian Parliament. The main difficulty, the paper pointed out, was that the problem of compulsory military service had become a question of sentiment involving the whole nation.

## *Sumbawa Islanders Welcome Japanese*

(Continued From Page 1)

Ampang, a distance of a hundred kilometers.

We arrived in Ampang at 2 p.m. and found the villagers standing around propaganda posters. Here again a hearty welcome was in store for us. We presented them with sugar which they were in great need and the native inhabitants almost went wild with gratitude. In return we received meat.

### Advance Eastward

The next morning, led by court attendants who acted as guides, the transport trucks advanced further eastward through bamboo forests to Dompo. Among the villagers we espied women clothed in strange attire. We later learned that these strangely dressed women were Mohammedans and who like their Arabian sisters were compelled by their religion to put on these veil-like coverings.

On our way to Bima we passed Sila, a fishing village, where nude villagers waving Rising Sun Flags greeted us in canoes. We arrived at Bima at 4 p.m. which is like a castle-town with a population of 7,000, and horse-driven carriages were seen traversing the streets. The unit leader Sano met the Rajah of Bima in a stately castle which was a little crude but nonetheless built of marble. We were later entertained with brilliantly performed sword dances by people who were dressed in multi-colored costumes.

## School to Be Built

Domei

CANTON, May 30.—In memory of the late Tseng Chung-ming and Shen Chung, who sacrificed their lives for peace and national salvation, the Kwangtung Provincial Administration will establish the Min-Chung Memorial School near the Chungshan Memorial Hall in the northern suburbs of the Kwangtung City.

The school, opening from this September, will train those who wish to serve in the peace movement in China.

## Relics Found in Pond

From the muddy bottom of a pond in Kannon Park, Asakusa, have emerged articles which are believed to be the vestiges of an ancient civilization. People living within the park recently started to dredge the pool so that it might be converted into a reservoir for use in fire-fighting. Much to their surprise, their endeavors, since May 27, have been rewarded with many objects resurrected from the slime, among them being the image of a Jizo, Guardian Deity of Children. Since the markings on the found objects correspond to designs used in ancient times, experts will be consulted to determine their ages.

# *Re-Education Must Be Pushed in Malaya, Says Marquis Tokugawa, Back in Tokyo*

One of the problems the military administration in Malaya is facing is to reeducate the residents in the peninsula said Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa, adviser to the Japanese military authorities in the Malay Peninsula, in the course of an interview with a reporter of the Nichi Nichi at his residence in Mejiro, Toshima-ku, on Thursday.

He had returned to Tokyo the same day to make a report to the authorities on conditions as he observed them in the peninsula while he was there for three months.

He told the reporter how the thinking inhabitants in the peninsula expressed their dissatisfaction with the mental attitude of the younger members of their race.

### Young Still Tainted

He said he was in complete agreement with an elderly Malayan in attendance on one of the sultans of which there are quite a number in the peninsula who told him that the young men of Malaya today were no good as they were still under the influence of British ideas.

"This chamberlain of a sultan knew what he said," Marquis Tokugawa commented to his interviewer.

"The mental outlook of the young men of Malaya certainly presents a very serious problem," the Marquis went on. "Our hope is in the small boys and girls of the peninsula. They are as yet uninfluenced with British ideas. They ought to be educated and trained in the Japanese fashion."

Marquis Tokugawa declared himself as perfectly satisfied with the attitude of the more enlightened of the native inhabitants of the peninsula toward Japan.

"I visited every state in the peninsula," the Marquis told the newspaperman, "and I was pleasantly surprised to learn that every person of any importance I met in my journey was all too willing to cooperate in the construction of a new Malaya which is now under way by the Japanese military authorities in the peninsula.

"All the sultans with whom I conversed were, without exception, keen to collaborate with the Japanese."

### British Had Fled

Marquis Tokugawa began with a general description of conditions as he found them in the peninsula.

"There was destruction everywhere when I arrived in the peninsula," he said.

"I might have said that everything was at a standstill there. All British people of any importance had gone, and those that remained were of low standing.

"The shortage of labor was acute. There cannot be too much labor in the peninsula at the present moment.

"The services of persons with the slightest knowledge of things about transportation and industry are wanted by the military authorities which are working feverishly to restore various public services which have been out of function since hostilities spread to the peninsula. The men wanted by the military authorities need not be technical experts.

"Any persons fired with a desire to serve the cause of a new Malaya is the type desired by the military authorities.

"The most urgent question before the military authorities in the peninsula is that of restoring communications. All junks have completely disappeared from near-by waters. I found a countless number of automobiles abandoned by the side of the main road to Johore Bharu.

"The automobile has been the chief means of communication in the peninsula. This is the reason why the military administration in the country should now be concentrating on restoring the roads. At the present rate of progress of the work it will not be long before the more important roads in the peninsula are put in order."

Marquis Tokugawa then turned to the agricultural situation in the peninsula.

### Shortage of Vegetables

He suggested that some of the rubber plantations in the neighborhood of Shonanto might be razed to provide land for the cultivation of vegetables of which there is a shortage in the city.

He warned that the Japanese in the peninsula, especially in Shonanto, will not feel the shortage of vegetables acutely if they make up their minds to subsist on whatever food is on hand.

The Marquis laid at the doors of the British all the blame for the scarcity of rice which exists everywhere in the peninsula.

"The British didn't care a bit for the native residents of the peninsula," he told the reporter. There was a touch of moral indignation in his tone.

"The British in the peninsula did nothing but promote their own ends. They were reluctant to make the slightest attempt to increase the welfare of the people among which they lived. The idea of an economic independence for the Malayans never entered their minds."

The Marquis ended this part of his interview by expressing hope that the Japanese will be careful not to take the same attitude toward the native inhabitants in the peninsula as the British.

The rest of Marquis Tokugawa's interview dealt with the question of Chinese merchants in the peninsula.

He said that Japanese students of this problem must discard the theory that they still seem to uphold that Chinese merchants in the peninsula are what they were in the days of British rule.

He stressed that his inspection of the peninsula convinced him that there is a great need for the Japanese to look at the Chinese merchant in foreign lands as he is, instead of what he was.

## *Roosevelt Feeding Lies to U.S. Public*

(Continued From Page 1)

to survive, first of all, the war of survival.

Also, he said that it would have been more reasonable if Admiral Yarnell had suggested to his Government to return Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, California, the Panama Canal Zone, and the Hawaiian Islands to their original owners.

Moreover, Mr. Hori declared that the Admiral should have suggested to Britain to give complete independence to Australia, India, the African colonies, etc.

At any rate, continued the Spokesman, Admiral Yarnell's talk provides entertainment to the world public, especially to the Japanese when the people all over the world are in the most serious mood watching the development of the present war. A humorous entertainment of this nature is quite welcome once in a while to soften their feeling.

For an answer to such a fantastic assertion, Mr. Hori quoted the opinion of Admiral Yarnell's compatriot, Mark Sullivan, who stated in the New York Herald Tribune on April 19, "Few people realize how greatly we are handicapped by events since the Pearl Harbor debacle, and how greatly Japan's position has been improved. To begin with, few of our people realize the extent of our disaster at Pearl Harbor, and how greatly that disaster and its consequences change our ability to fight Japan."

# SUPPLYING WATER TO ARMY BIG WORK

## Operations of Unique Corps in Burma Campaign Described By Reporter

No less vigorous and no less serviceable to the successful conclusion of the Burma Campaign than the operations of the artillery and infantry, was the activity of the "Water Supply Corps." Those corps carried water to the firing lines through difficult terrain and also saved many lives by examining the water suspected to be infested with poison and germs.

Following is a phase of their activities reported on Friday by two Nichi Nichi correspondents in Burma.

"In the Burma Campaign, the Japanese soldiers had to undergo great difficulties in getting water. The entire land was dry and, however deep they might dig, no water was available.

"As it was the dry season, the wells in the villages and the streams running through the mountains were all dried up.

"The showers, that visited the battlefield from time to time, presented the only means of obtaining water. Whenever a shower fell, the soldiers tried to accumulate every drop of water obtainable mobilizing all articles in their possession to catch the rain as it fell, such as tents, sheets, mess tins and canteens.

"It was often seen that the soldiers of the transportation corps gave the water obtained in this way, first to their horses and then drank it themselves.

### 'Oasis' of the Desert

"To those servicemen who advanced over the scorched land and under the blazing sun, with hardly any water to slake their thirst, the 'water supply truck' presented an 'oasis' in the desert.

"When the water trucks visited the front, with their tanks full of pure water, the soldiers thronged to them, crying 'Here is the water of life!' They received the water in mess tins, canteens or clay kettles which they had picked up during the course of operations.

"'The Water Supply Corps' are not free from danger. One unit of the corps once drove through the foremost line by mistake and was attacked by a large enemy force. The soldiers of the corps, however, fought bravely with the enemy with only two rifles which they carried with them and succeeded in repulsing the enemy.

"The truck was later found to have been hit by enemy bullets in more than a dozen spots.

"Among the water supply corps, those that operate in the first line, had to undergo grave danger and severe difficulties in carrying out their duties.

### Talk of Bravery

"Just one day before Bhamo fell, the soldiers of the 'first line water supply corps' under the command of a lieutenant by the name of Sakakura, had to carry the water sacks that weighed eight kan, for some 30 kilograms. It was four kilometers from the water supply base to the foremost front. Moreover, the sector through which the soldiers had to advance, was thickly forested.

"On their way to the first line, the batch was attacked by the enemy. Subsequently, a bullet pierced the water sack carried by one of the party members.

"The soldier, however, was not confused. In the midst of the intense firing, he began to mend the sack. After repairing the damaged sack, he safely reached the foremost line together with his comrades. But, on reaching his destination, the bold soldier fell flat on the ground from mental and physical fatigue.

"The activities of the water supply corps are not limited to the transportation of water. The members of the corps must examine the water in the occupied areas.

"Immediately after some city or village is occupied by the Japanese forces, they set to work on examining the water in the wells and rivers, to see if they are infested with germs.

"It often happened in the course of the Burma Campaign that the water supply corps discovered poison in the wells.

"The fact that few soldiers fell victims to infectious diseases such as typhus and dysentery in the Burma Campaign, is partly attributed to the successful activities of these corps."

## Shimada Visits War Bereaved

Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada on Sunday visited the bereaved family of Navy Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander Masahiro Tanno at Nagaura, Yokosuka, who was killed on a battlefield in the southern regions at the outset of the War of Greater East Asia, reports Domei. He also visited other bereaved families of the war dead officers and sailors in Yokosuka, Zushi, and Kamakura.

## Smuts Arrives in London

Domei

LISBON, May 30.—General J. C. Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, arrived in London today by air, according to a London report received here.

# GERMANS ANNOUNCE VICTORY AT KHARKOV

(Continued From Page 1)

front, the German High Command announced today.

Despite unfavorable weather, the Luftwaffe carried out an attack on an Allied convoy bound for the Soviet Union in the Arctic Ocean, sinking one 6,000-ton enemy vessel during the attack, the High Command said. Heavy damage was caused to two vessels of medium size and two large ships were set on fire, the announcement added.

Units of the German air force also carried out a bombing raid on an enemy supply line in the Leningrad sector of the Soviet-German front as well as annihilating air attacks on enemy troops in the central sector, the High Command said.

German patrol units operating in the North Sea have shot down 10 British planes within the last 24 hours, according to the announcement.

The High Command said that in raids on the east coast of England last night, Luftwaffe planes bombed Grimsby and Great Yarmouth.

### Fighting in Cyrenaica

Domei

ROME, May 30.—German and Italian troops yesterday fiercely attacked enemy forces on the Cyrenaica front, it was announced by the Italian High Command today.

Meanwhile, German and Italian aircraft, in close cooperation with land units, severely bombed enemy positions and airfields along the Cyrenaica front, causing heavy damage, the High Command communique revealed.

### British Raid Paris

Domei

BERLIN, May 30.—Formations of R.A.F. bombers attacked Paris and its vicinity early this morning, causing 140 casualties, including 40 dead, according to a German News Agency report quoting French quarters.

The British raid lasted 40 minutes from 2 a.m., the report said, adding, that six British planes were brought down during the raid.

It was further learned that three United States freighters of 6,000, 5,000, and 4,800 tons have been sunk off the east coast of the United States by German submarine action.

Another 5,600-ton American merchant vessel was sunk in the Caribbean Sea, the News Agency added.

### Attention Aroused

D.N.B.

BERLIN, May 29.—The fact that the German air formations, operating in the high North against a large enemy convoy destined for Murmansk scoring such tremendous successes recently, are under the command of a colonel-general, has aroused particular interest in many quarters in Berlin. It is concluded from this that the formation, stationed in the high North, must at least comprise half the size of an entire air fleet since it is commanded by Colonel-General Stumpff who was mentioned in a communique of the German Army. From this fact it was furthermore derived that the employment of such a large formation was an indication of the decision on behalf of the German High Command to make all the necessary preparations to prevent Anglo-American shipments from reaching the Soviet Union via the Murmansk route. The strength of these formations is taken in Berlin as an indication that the German High Command will not restrict itself to a merely defensive conduct of the war but that the air war is to be carried out in an offensive spirit.

## *Axis Makes Big Gain At Kharkov Battle*

(Continued From Page 1)

and the alleged comment, it seemed to me, was most vividly proved by the very sights before which I am standing.

"Now, a long line of war prisoners are passing by me. On each of the prisoners totaling more than 200,000, all kinds of human expression seemed to be completely lost in them.

"So far all war prisoners I saw at other fronts in the different theaters of war, used to have some expression of relief, even cheerful looks. The case is quite different here.

"These Soviet prisoners looked pale like stunned men. Presumably they have been so thoroughly exposed to all risks of war that they have no feeling now. They are just as so many living corpses, so to speak.

"I really have so many things to describe about the terrible scenes developing before me. However, I think I cannot write any further before such disastrous sights.

"I can only say that the German counter-attacks were carried out splendidly on the strength of their superb weapons and thoroughgoing stratagem. None can deny at these scenes the annihilation of the Soviet Army at the hands of the German counter-attackers."

## Made Assistant Director

Teruo Yoshida, Chief Secretary of the National Industrial Service Federation, was chosen Assistant Director of the Propaganda Section of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, on Friday, according to Domei.

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# Press Comments

Monday, June 1

**ASAHI—Guerrilla Warfare and Defense of the Nation**
**NICHI NICHI—German-Soviet War**
**KOKUMIN—Golden Chance for Rise of Indian People**

### Guerrilla Warfare and Defense of the Nation

ASAHI—Since the opening of the War of Greater East Asia, the invincible Imperial Navy has wiped out powerful enemy fleets in the Pacific, including five aircraft carriers. In concert with naval operations, the Imperial Army Forces operating in the Chinese continent now have the military bases in Chekiang Province under their control. The United States hoped to use those strategic points as air bases against this country. Thus the enemy plan to stage air raids on Japan has been forestalled.

As the enemy is desperately trying to replenish its naval forces and in view of the vastness of the Pacific Ocean, we must always be on guard. As guerrilla warfare by submarines cannot make possible the control of the sea, without mastery of the air, the enemy will stage guerrilla warfare by airplanes. Suppose, that we arrange to have one patrol boat at a distance of 20 kilometers each between Minami-tori Island and Nemuro in Hokkaido, it will be necessary to have 100 vessels. Despite strict vigilance, enemy planes will be able to stage guerrilla attacks on the Japanese mainland.

The air raids staged on our mainland on April 18 by American planes failed to cause any serious damage. However, we must not slight the strength of the enemy as air raids will not always be staged in such a manner.

In this connection the Government authorities, doing away with all formalities, must establish the most effective air defense measures on the basis of existing requirements. The people and various organizations, too, sacrificing their own convenience, must collaborate with the Government for the perfection of our national defense.

### German-Soviet War

NICHI NICHI—The Axis Powers in Europe have recently resumed spectacular activities over a large area. In concert with the Italo-German guerrilla naval warfare in the South and North Atlantic Ocean and the Arctic Ocean, the German Army launched a large-scale offensive on the eastern front.

The German-Soviet War broke its winter silence in the beginning of May in the southern region. Fiercely attacking the powerful Soviet troops in the Kerch Peninsula in Eastern Crimea, the German Army completely smashed the enemy within less than two weeks. Almost simultaneously with the above battle, a fierce offensive and defensive war took place in the Kharkov area, where the Germans again emerged victorious.

According to reliable reports from German sources, the Red Army lost 250 tanks on the Kerch front and 501 in the Kharkov area. In these two battles, the German Army captured over 400,000 Soviet troops as war prisoners. The above figures indicate the scale of the hostilities in these regions. Although no large-scale battles are reported in the region north of the central front, foreign dispatches indicate the presence of war clouds in the vicinity of Kalinin, north of Moscow, and the Murmansk sector. In this connection, it is also reported that both the German and Soviet armies have been massing troops of 300 division strong throughout all fronts.

The Soviet Army, which suffered successive defeats last year, again suffered another defeat at the outset of the war this year. Despite this fact, the Soviet Army has considerable reserve strength. Although the Soviet Army is reported to have already mobilized 10,000,000 troops, there are still an additional 5,000,000 out of the 120,000,000 population in the unoccupied areas that can be mobilized. Moreover, the Soviet Union has enough productive power and war resources for the continuation of hostilities in the future.

The loss of the Kerch Peninsula endangered the cereal, oil, and manganese resources in the Caucasus, while the fall of Kharkov in to German hands will form a menace to the Donbas region, where 70 per cent of the total annual coal production in the Soviet Union is produced. We believe the developments of the military situation in the Kharkov area will have serious bearings in the future of the war situation.

### Golden Chance for Rise of Indian People

KOKUMIN—Concerning the question of the defense of India, Mahatma Gandhi's claim that Britain and the United States should withdraw from Asia has caused great repercussions both in Britain and India. Foreseeing that the British forces in India, are likely to resort to the scorched earth policy, Mahatma Gandhi demanded the British troops to withdraw from India where they have been stationed allegedly for the purpose of the defense of that country.

The clarification of his attitude by Mahatma Gandhi has intensified the anti-British attitude in India. As stressed by Mahatma Gandhi, the expulsion of Britain and the United States from Asia is the key for the restoration of India to the Indians.

In his radio speech on Empire Day, Secretary of State for India Leopold S. Amery stated that the British Government has never changed its intention to give India dominion status as a component member of the British Empire. Despite this cajolery, the 400,000,000 of India know too well how brutally the British exploited and oppressed the Indian people in the past. The "honorable" status to be enjoyed by India can be nothing but the severance of its relation from the British Empire. The mission imposed on Indian leaders must be the attainment of this object.

British maneuvers to win India over to its side will be insistently continued in the future. To substantiate, this, the United States has been trying to approach Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. If India commits itself and falls into America's trap, there will be no chance for the independence of India.

As pointed out by Premier General Hideki Tojo in his recent Diet address, India must expel the British and American troops from that country. The British and American forces in India, constitute the root of the evil and must be uprooted. The establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere must be started from the expulsion of Anglo-American influence from Asia and the casting aside by the Asiatics of all dependence on Britain and America.

The Indian people must realize that the golden opportunity is afforded them, for the independence of their mother country as the result of the glorious victories of the Imperial Japanese Forces in the War of Greater East Asia. If they choose the wrong course at this juncture, the chance for their liberation will be forever lost.

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## BRAZIL MOBILIZES AIRMEN

### For Protection of Merchant Ships In Home Waters

Special

BUENOS AIRES, May 29.—According to a Rio de Janeiro dispatch, the Air Ministry yesterday announced that the Brazilian Air Force will be mobilized to safeguard merchant vessels in its own waters. It is also reported that the Navy has been called upon to protect the coastline.

In view of the sinkings of Allied ships off the Atlantic coast, the Brazilian Government has decided to convoy United States bound transports with its warships. With the adoption of such actions by the Brazilian Government, it can be presumed that Brazil is virtually in a state of war against the Axis Powers.

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## STRONG STRUCTURE IN POLITICS SOUGHT TO PROSECUTE WAR

### Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association Moves to Consolidate Itself

### MEETING SLATED TUESDAY

### Custom of Interpellating Government Expected to Be Abandoned by Diet

Responding to a rapidly increasing desire on the part of the nation's 100,000,000 people, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association is expected to move at the earliest possible opportunity to consolidate itself further to permit it to perform fully the function of getting the nation's political power concentrated on the attainment of the aims of the War of Greater East Asia.

There will be held this Tuesday a general meeting of Diet members affiliated with the Association.

The meeting is expected to be an occasion for an unreserved exchange of views among those present on the question of exactly what must be done to put the organization in a position to assist in the speedy realization of a political structure in which the nation in the present emergency is confronted. Another is for the opening of branches of the Association in the provinces.

**Hot Debate Held**

A hot debate developed on the question of relations between the political Association and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association Saturday, but no decision on the matter was reached.

Admittedly the relations between the two organizations are in a delicate state. The Throne-Aid Society has a nation-wide organization, and under its control come the young men's and women's organizations and various trade organizations for service to the State.

This problem of relations between the two associations is highly important as having a vital bearing on the whole question of concentrating the nation's political power in the task of bringing the war to a successful issue.

**Peers Cooperate**

The members of the House of Peers, most of whom belong to the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, have set themselves to put them in the right sort of standing so that the nation's 100,000,000 people would find their ideal.

The matters which are expected to come up for discussion at Tuesday's meeting are about perfecting the structure of the Association, establishing branches of the organization in all important centers of the country, and working out plans to permit affiliated members of the House of Representatives to assume responsibility for directing affairs of the Association.

The question of perfecting the organization of the political association was thrashed out at a meeting on Friday attended by Lower House members interested in the consolidation of the Association's position.

**100 Members Attend**

More than 100 of these Diet members were present and exchanged questions about how best to make the Association strong enough to play its full part in the speedy construction of a really powerful political structure for the country.

At the end of the discussion which lasted for a good two hours, those present found themselves in agreement on a number of points. Their agreed views will be laid before Tuesday's meeting of the political association by a committee which was named for the purpose by the chairman toward the end of the meeting.

**Creation of Committee**

One of the agreements was for the creation of a powerful committee in the Association which would make inquiries into questions of importance to the Association.

Their attention is directed to reforms in the House which are necessary if they are to collaborate with the Government in the way they are expected by the nation to do.

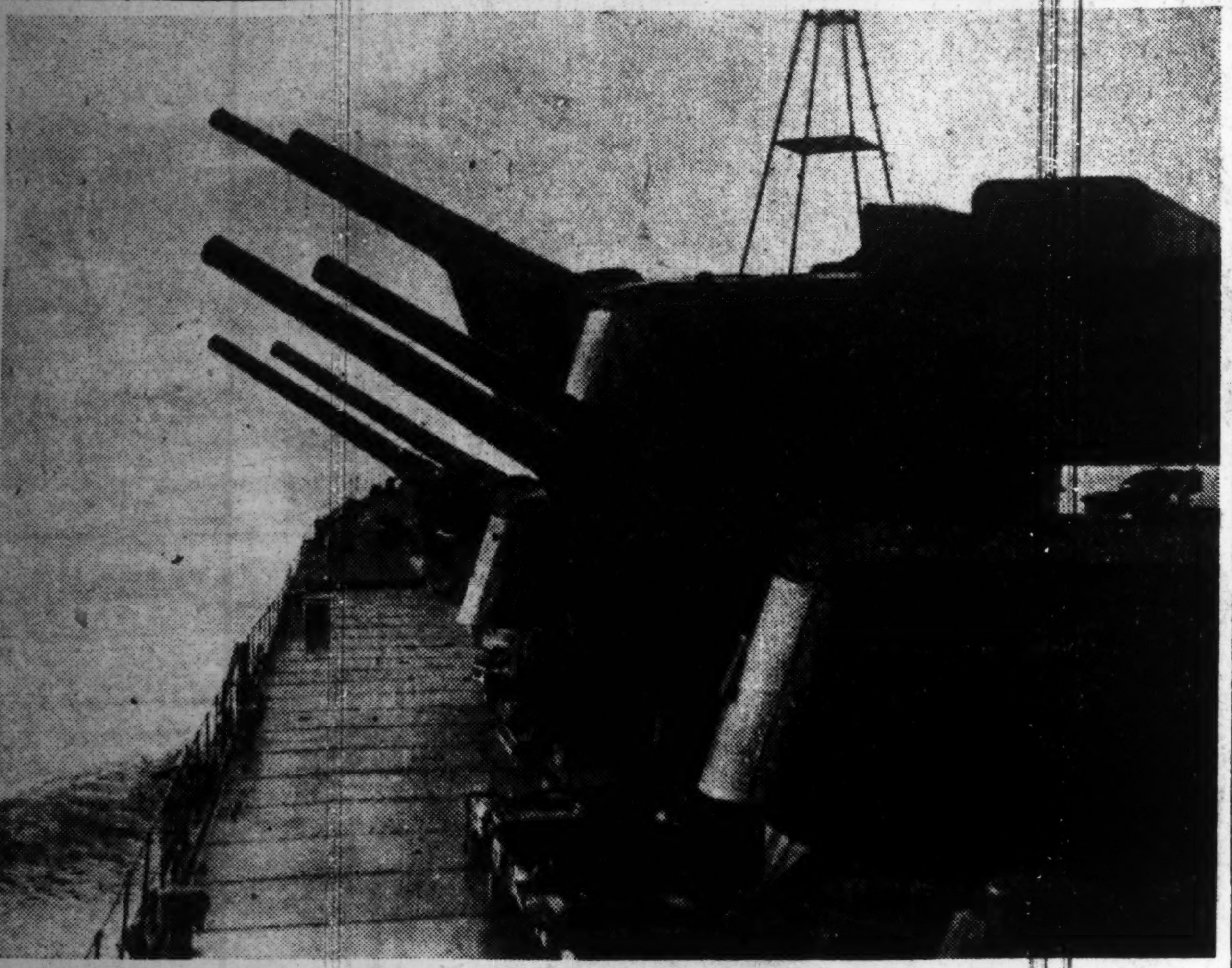
Some reform plans which are considered by them would involve abolition of some of the customs which have been observed by them in the House ever since the inauguration of the Diet, such as the custom of not restricting the time needed by members in which to interpellate the Government. In the Lower House a motion might be put forward putting an end to interpellations.

### French Consulates to Close

Domei

LISBON, May 30.—According to an Associated Press message from Ottawa the Canadian Foreign Office today announced that it was informed by Rene Ristelhueber, French Minister here, that all French Consulates in Canada will be closed on May 31.

## Guardians of East Asia's Welfare



Guns of one of Japan's powerful warships point to the skies, ready for instant action against all enemies of the peoples of Greater East Asia. The warships of the Imperial Navy have already wrested control of the western Pacific and the Indian Oceans from the navies of the Anglo-American and Dutch depredators. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

## *Both Ends of Deep Undersea Tunnel Meet As Wall Is Blasted in Kwammon Highway*

Banzai was shouted by Home Minister Michio Yuzawa and many others as the last wall separating the two ends of the Kwammon aqueous highway tunnel connecting Moji and Shimonoseki was blasted Sunday morning, completing the actual work of excavating the deepest level tunnel in the world.

The occasion was as great as that of the completion of the drilling of the Kwammon railway tunnel running parallel to the highway tunnel which took place some time ago.

After the excavation work was completed, Home Minister Yuzawa walked through the still unlined undersea tunnel at the head of a party of engineers and dignitaries from the prefectures which will be served by the undersea highway, the first State Minister in Japan to go through a tunnel, land or aqueous, before the lining work was finished.

The streets of Moji and Shimonoseki, which will be connected by the undersea highway, were in gala attire on Sunday in honor of the occasion. In a space at the bottom of the shaft at the Moji end of the tunnel the Home Minister, was waiting for the signal to press the button which was to blast the last wall of the tunnel. Around him were more than 700 persons who had been invited to be present when the most important piece of tunnel-making in the world's history was to be finished.

At 9:50 a.m. all electric lights in the place were extinguished. In the dim light of lanterns which were left burning, the Minister mounted a platform. An awe-inspiring silence fell. Presently a ray of electric light flickered near the Minister on the platform.

An electric bell sounded sharply. Hampei Kato, superintendent of the excavation work, motioned to the Minister. The Minister's hand was seen reaching the electric button before him.

Instantly came the sound of a terrific explosion from the recess of the tunnel. Resounding cheers went up from the throats of those present. A ceremony followed in which the Home Minister read message felicitating those who had carried through the most difficult work of excavating the tunnel.

Then the march headed by the Minister through the tunnel started. At the head of the procession walked Shinto priests who had reported to the God of the Sea the completion of the drilling of the tunnel.

At the Shimonoseki end of the tunnel ceremonies, also attended by the Home Minister, were held in the afternoon.

The development of the tunnel to its proper dimensions will require some time. The lining work will be taken in hand shortly. The tunnel is scheduled to be opened to traffic some time in 1945, 10 years after the work was started. The cost of the entire tunneling project is put at ¥17,000,000.

## BALTIC PEOPLE PLEASED UNDER GERMAN REGIME

### Delegates Tell Reich Minister To Convey Thanks to Hitler And Army

Special

RIGA, May 28.—Gratitude for their liberation from Bolshevism was expressed by numerous delegations when Alfred Rosenberg, Reich Minister for the occupied territories in the East, made his first visit to the Reich Commissariat Ostland (Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia) last week.

Burgomasters and district elders of villages and small towns begged to have their thanks conveyed to the Fuehrer and the German armed forces.

At Mitau Castle and Dobeln Castle, many peasant delegations in their colorful costumes and thousands of school children whose brothers are in the German labor service assembled and sang German and Latvian folk songs.

All cities and villages were decorated with the Swastika.

## HONGKONG PAPERS MERGE

### Ten Chinese Journals Amalgamate Into Four Publications

Domei

HONGKONG, May 30.—The ten Chinese language newspapers published here including morning and evening journals, will be merged into four papers on June 1 for the purpose of avoiding unnecessary competition.

The four newspapers will comprise the Nan Hua Jih Pao, the Hsiang Tao Jih Pao, the Hua Chiao Jih Pao morning publications and the evening paper Tung Ya Wan Pao.

## U.S. VERY MUCH WORRIED OVER HOARDING OF CASH

### Situation Is Serious—Indicates Lack of Confidence in Administration

Special

STOCKHOLM, May 25.—Hoarding of cash money in the United States, according to Swedish press reports from New York, has assumed such dimensions that the Washington, authorities have been compelled to take steps against such practice.

In a proclamation to the general public, the United States Federal Reserve Board is requesting all those who hoarded money to invest their hoardings in war loans as this is the only way the public may assist in financing the war. It was estimated that hoardings amount to $2,200,000,000.

In this connection, it was stated that such hoarding was lack of confidence on the part of the American public in the United States banks, President Roosevelt's Government and his policy.

## ANKARA TO CONTROL GRAIN

### Effects 1942 Crops—Farmers to Be Compensated

Special

ANKARA, May 28.—The Turkish Government has decided to appropriate the 1942 grain and legume crops, according to an official announcement published in the Journal Official.

Compensation will be paid to farmers, who will be allotted 20 kilograms of either grain or legumes per capita per month.

A special decree will be issued later providing for the distribution of fodder among farmers.

## PRINCE TAKAMATSU HAS BUSY SCHEDULE

### His Imperial Highness Gives Luncheon Party at Chialotien Hall

Domei

HSINKING, May 30.—His Imperial Highness Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu, Imperial Proxy of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, at noon today graciously gave a luncheon party at the Chialotien Hall of the Imperial Palace with His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo as the principal guest.

Military and official dignitaries of Japan and Manchoukuo, including Premier Chang Ching-hui, and General Yoshijiro Umezu, commander-in-chief of the Japanese Army in Kwantung, also were present.

His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu, accompanied by His Imperial Highness' suite, reached the Imperial Palace at 11:55 a.m. and entered the West Waiting Hall, where His Imperial Highness met His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo.

After a brief chat, His Imperial Highness was pleased to lead His Majesty the Emperor to Chialotien Hall, where the members of the suites and others invited were allowed to take seats.

The Imperial luncheon party was started in a bright atmosphere. In the course of the dinner, His Imperial Highness graciously proposed a toast for the longevity of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, to which His Imperial Majesty cordially responded.

Following the luncheon, His Imperial Highness, seeing off His Imperial Majesty outside the West Waiting Hall, departed at 2:10 p.m for His Imperial Highness' quarters.

His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu this afternoon was pleased to be present at a congratulation ceremony held at the Nanling Park under the sponsorship of the Manchoukuo Government and the Concordia Association.

Amid the playing of the Japanese National Anthem, His Imperial Highness, accompanied by His Imperial Highness' suite including Viscount Yoshitami Matsudaira, at 2:58 p.m. arrived at the park where Premier Chang Ching-hui, President of the congratulation ceremony and concurrently chairman of the Concordia Association and other officials and representatives of the Concordia Association, members of youth corps and others were eagerly awaiting His Imperial Highness' arrival.

His Imperial Highness graciously took a seat and witnessed a march past by volunteer service corps of the Concordia Association, student corps and the youth corps of the Concordia Association.

President Chang and Vice-President Miyake of the congratulation ceremony committee then respectfully read addresses of greeting which were followed by the singing of a song greeting the Imperial arrival.

Following a physical exercise drill by various corps made in the presence of His Imperial Highness, cheers for His Majesty the Emperor of Japan were given under the leadership of Premier Chang Ching-hui. His Imperial Highness departed at 5:05 p.m. for His Imperial Highness' quarters.

## GOVERNMENT PLANS BIGGER PRODUCTION OF HIGH GRADE COAL

### Planning Board, Commerce and Industry Ministry Backing New Campaign

### IMPORTANCE STRESSED

### Vigorous Efforts to Be Made By Producers to Meet Demands of War

In view of the vital importance of producing high quality coal under the wartime situation, the Government has decided to hold a special campaign lasting from June to July 31 during which time particular emphasis will be put upon the production of high grade coal, it was announced by the Board of Information at 4 p.m .Saturday, reports Domei.

Advocated by the Planning Board and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and sponsored by the Coal Control Association, this high grade coal production period will be observed for the first time in Japan Proper.

In cooperation with the Railways Ministry, the Board of Maritime Affairs and the Japan Coal Company, special emphasis will be put upon the rationalization of coal mining as well as the selection of high grade coal, which is particularly important in the transportation facilities, the announcement said.

With the termination of the period, chemical examinations will be made of the coal produced at different mines, and special commendation will be given those who were directly responsible for the production of the coal.

Furthermore, throughout the period every possible means will be taken to drive home to those employed in coal mining the vital importance of producing high quality coal under the present wartime circumstances, the announcement said.

**Inaugural Meet Held**

The inaugural meeting of the board of directors of the newly-established Manchoukuo Marine Transportation Company, which has for its object the unified control of all the marine companies in Manchoukuo, was held at Yingkow Saturday, according to a dispatch to the Asahi.

The company, which is capitalized at ¥10,000,000, is expected to meet the increasing demand of maritime transportation under the present wartime situation, the dispatch said.

## AXIS NATIONALS ORDERED TO LEAVE MEXICAN COAST

### President Camacho Takes Steps to Establish Army Aviation Schools

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 30.—Following the unanimous approval by the Mexican Lower House yesterday of a request by President Camacho, all Axis nationals residing along the Mexican coast were ordered to evacuate into the interior by the Mexican Government, according to reports received here from Mexico City today.

The Mexican Government reportedly has summoned a meeting of all governors of provinces and provisional military commanders to consider military training for all Mexican men between the ages of 18 and 21, the establishment of 12 aviation schools, and the strengthening of Mexico's coastal defense, the report said.

## SOUTHERN REGION NEEDS SANITATION FACILITIES

### Administrator Hopes Many Health Experts Will Be Sent to Occupied Areas

Domei

TAIHOKU, May 31.—The need of improving sanitary facilities in the Japanese occupied areas in the south, where peace and order have already been restored, was stressed by Isei Otsuka, chief civil administrator of Malaya and Borneo, who arrived here on Friday en route to Tokyo.

In order to develop the southern regions under Japanese occupation and to facilitate activities of the Japanese in these areas, early improvement of sanitary facilities is the first consideration, he said.

Mr. Otsuka also declared that, with the aid of the central authorities, he intends to send many capable Japanese to these areas, where, he said, manpower is badly needed.

## *Sakaguchi Unit's Bravery In Borneo, Java Recounted*

The incredible rapidity and precision with which the Sakaguchi Unit reduced enemy objectives in its hop, step and jump campaign was revealed in the third and last instalment of an account related by a certain Major. The unit after capturing Davao, effected a landing on Borneo, took Balik Papan, occupied Banjermasin and then hopped to Java where it succeeded in reducing many more important strategic fortifications. The Major's thrilling account follows:

The transports carrying the soldiers who were to make a surprise attack against Balik Papan, left the main squadron of transport ships toward evening of January 24. They subjected to bombings from 21 enemy planes before sunset.

At 10 p.m., the members of the surprise attack unit got on board launches, which sailed forth on the bay in front of the aimed city.

As the launches sped over the dark sea, the searchlights set on the coast cast glittering rays over the surfaee of the sea. We feared that we might be fired by the fortresses at any moment.

The launches sailed so close to the coast that at one time they ran aground and the soldiers on board had to jump into the sea to push the boats off the shoal.

Meanwhile the searchlights at the enemy position rigorously illuminated the sea and we suspected that the native policeman had deceived us. Presently we found a light at a point in the north of the city where we were to land. We put the boats ashore there and found the policeman standing smiling proudly.

**Head for Balik Papan**

Advancing from that spot toward Balik Papan, we found a Japanese machine-gun squad had been subjected to a severe counter-attack by the enemy and the eight members of the squad, including the squad leader, were found dead beside the machine-gun.

The commander of the enemy forces, however, ordered his men to retreat to the north. It was learned that, the Dutch forces had intended to make resistance against the Japanese, if the latter attacked the enemy from the front.

As the Japanese, however, attacked the enemy from his rear, where he had never expected the appearance of his foes, the commander of the enemy forces, in sheer consternation, ordered his men to retreat.

The surprise unit attacked and captured the reservoir at 4:30 a.m. on the 25th and then, advancing through the jungle, reached a point in the rear of the enemy at 2:40 p.m. of the same day. Just then, some 100 trucks led by armored cars, carrying the enemy soldiers including the commander, came out before us. Subsequently a severe fighting was begun.

Taken by surprise, the enemy soldiers were in consternation, the trucks colliding or turning over. Most of the enemy soldiers, who, deserting their trucks, had fled into the jungle or muddy marsh, were captured by the Japanese. Only two trucks succeeded in making a narrow escape to the north.

**No Resistance**

Consequently, the Japanese soldiers who landed on the eastern coast suffered no resistance.

An interesting thing happened in this operation. A certain unit was advancing through darkness after sunset, its soldiers carrying hand grenades and grenade throwers. They were walking silently with their heads downcast through fatigue, when suddenly they encountered enemy soldiers who were marching in their direction.

The Japanese soldiers pulled themselves up in fighting posture with grenade throwers at their sides. Evidently, those arms was of no use in a hand-to-hand battle. In spite of this fact, the enemy soldiers were surprised and, screaming in terror, abandoned their rifles and raised their hands.

Thus, Dutch soldiers, nine in all, were captured without making any resistance. This incident eloquently reveals the difference of spiritual power found in the Japanese and the Dutchmen.

The front position of the enemy was found to be a strong one. More than 1,000 mines had been laid in the ground before the fortress. In the north of the position, spread wide damp ground, in which pill boxes had been built in three lines. Some of them were equipped with huge guns of field-gun class. Moreover, barbed wire entanglements had been set in front of the position.

If the Japanese attacked this position from the front, it must have been inevitable for our side to lose 200 or 300 men before we could reduce it. Fortunately, because we attacked it from the rear, it was occupied with unexpectedly small loss.

**Completely Destroyed**

The city of Balik Papan had been completely destroyed. The enemy having expected that the Japanese Forces would not fail to advance as far as this sector, destroyed the houses, water works and electric installations.

We were indeed flabbergasted at the atrocity of the Dutchmen who had not hesitated to employ the "scorched earth tactics." Moreover, they had been "deliberate" enough to leave their own houses intact, while they relentlessly set fire to the houses of the natives. Learning of the inhuman acts of the Dutchmen, we did not thenceforth hesitate to call them "scoundrels."

It was learned that the Dutchmen drove the natives out of their houses on February 20, without allowing them to carry any food or their other possessions, and, putting oil drums in their houses, reduced them all to ashes.

The natives had not eaten anything for four days before February 24, when we landed on this area. It was told by those natives that, when they ventured to fetch rice in their houses then on fire, the Dutchmen guarding the city shot them down mercilessly.

When I entered the city from the east, I smelled the odor of dead bodies. Then I suspected that the Japanese residents had been butchered by the enemy as it was the case in Davao. I later learned that the corpses were those of the natives.

**Natives Happy**

When the Japanese soldiers captured the enemy soldiers, the natives ardently asked us with signs to cut off the heads of those prisoners who were their fatal foes.

As the Japanese advanced, the natives followed them in huge crowd, some of them even clinging to the soldiers. They fervently welcomed us, putting forth their thumbs and crying "Ichiop, Ichiop" which meant "great."

As they had their houses burned up by the Dutchmen, they had a deep-rotted grudge against those atrocious people. Delighted to see the Japanese soldiers drive away the Dutch forces, the natives thronged around them and followed wherever they went. It was very much like the annual military maneuver which we had in the homeland.

Even if the soldiers advised them to go away as it was dangerous, they persistently followed the heels of the soldiers, insisting that the Japanese were sure to win the battle and so the enemy bullets would never hit them.

After capturing Balik Papan, the Japanese Forces advanced toward Samarinda, one unit by land and another by sea. The unit that advanced by land was the first to set foot on the interior of Borneo. Many of the soldiers of this unit were taken by malaria. The disease was caused by the mosquitoes, that attacked the soldiers in the thickly forested jungle, which was dark even in daytime owing to the dense foliage.

**Banjermasin Next**

The next target of our attack was Banjermasin, which is located on the southern coast of Borneo.

The main force advanced toward Banjermasin through roadless mountains and a contingent went there by sea, attacking Kota Baru on its way.

The unit, which went by water, sailed only at night, stopping at the mouths of the rivers during the daytime. Kota Baru is a city situated at the northern tip of Laut Island.

The main force carried with them bicycles. But, as the terrain over which it had to advance, was so rugged, the soldiers were forced to abandon the bicycles. Only two engineers kept their bicycles as far as their destination.

At 8 a.m. on February 10, the main force reached Martapura, located a short distance east of Banjermasin, and instantly occupied the airdrome.

Making a swift drive, it succeeded in taking Banjermasin toward evening of the same day. The course from Balik Papan to Banjermasin covered some 400 kilometers. Out of this distance, more than 100 kilometers presented almost insurmountable barriers to the soldiers. They had to advance, felling the trees in the jungle and building bridges over the rivers. Nine died of Malaria.

On its way the main force was accorded kind assistance by the natives. Before the arrival of the Japanese, the natives had hidden their bicycles on the roofs or under the beds.

When the soldiers explained them, however, the reason why they had come to that area, the natives became cooperative. They took out the bicycles which had been hidden and served the soldiers with tea and rice.

**Land Near Klagan**

On March 1, the Sakaguchi Unit made a landing at a point six kilometers east of Klagan on the northern coast of Java. The unit, dividing itself in Kaneuji, Yamamoto and Matsumoto contingents, advanced westward.

It was learned from a certain commissioner that the Dutch forces had just evacuated that area.

After shattering the enemy resistance, the Matsumoto Contingent captured the enemy position in Surakarta, a strategic keypoint in Central Java on the evening of 4th.

Meanwhile, the main force advanced toward Jogjakarta driving after the retreating enemy. In this operation, Unit Commander Sakaguchi drove at the rate of more than 100 kilometers an hour.

The drive of the Japanese corps was so swift that at times they outstripped the retreating enemy. The commander of the defense unit of

(Continued on Page 2)

## 2 STRATEGIC POINTS TAKEN BY JAPANESE IN EAST CHEKIANG

### Vanguard Columns Capture Lungyu on Upper Reaches of Chientang River

### TANGKIHSIEN FALLS

### Air Force Fiercely Bomb, Strafe Enemy Remnants in Hunan Province

After occupying Kinhwa and Lanchi, strategic points in Chekiang Province, vanguard columns of Japanese troops continued hot pursuit of Chungking remnant forces and on Friday occupied Lungyu, a base of operation of the Chungking troops in Chekiang, situated on the upper reaches of the Chientang River, according to an Asahi dispatch from Chekiang front, states Domei.

Meanwhile, another Japanese unit after fierce fighting against the Chungking 88th and 87th Armies also on Friday captured Tangkihsien, another strategic point situated along the Hangchow-Kiangshan Railway, the Asahi dispatch reported.

**Enemy Remnants Strafed**

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, May 30.—Despite unfavorable weather, Japanese Army Air Forces yesterday fiercely bombed and machine-gunned from a very low altitude enemy remnants composed of about 10 divisions gathering around Hengchow, Hunan Province, as well as their positions and munition stores, completely setting them ablaze, according to field dispatches received here today.

**Annihilation in Store**

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN SHANSI PROVINCE, May 30.—About 10,000 Communist troops commanded by Liu Pai-cheng active in Shansi-Hopei provincial border regions will soon be annihilated, according to field dispatches reaching here today.

Japanese units yesterday launched fierce attacks against Communist groups at various points on Shansi-Hopei mountainous regions and badly defeated them, the field dispatches further reported.

**Rail Line Restored**

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN BURMA, May 30.—In connection with the resumption of traffic on the main railway line of Burma which extends from Rangoon to Lashio via Mandalay, the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Burma today issued a statement in the form of talks by a staff officer.

The substance runs as follows:

"Needless to say, it is indispensable for military operations to insure traffic in modern warfare. This principle was observed carefully in the Japanese campaign in Burma, and the Japanese Forces were able to carry out the sweeping operations by swiftly building and reconstructing traffic roads. This is one of the reasons for the smashing victories achieved by the Japanese in the campaign.

"Great difficulty inevitably confronted the Japanese in ensuring necessary transportation efficiency in the offensive owing to a very small number of engineering corps, but thanks to their strenuous efforts and full cooperation offered by native people, rapid progress was made in the repairing of the damaged traffic routes.

"It is recalled that the reconstruction work of the 120 kilometer section of the railway between Ye and Moulmein was launched and completed by only seven members of the Japanese engineering corps, overcoming a series of inexpressible hardships and difficulties.

"In the northern region of Burma as well, the roads and railway line which link Rangoon, Mandalay and Lashio successfully were reconstructed by May 23 with the 14 damaged bridges repaired within only one month by Japanese corps.

"It is noticeable that this marks the amazingly energetic efforts of the Japanese corps which succeeded in reconstructing more than 2,800 kilometers of the line with a total length of 3,300 kilometers throughout Burma. Furthermore one-third of the total rolling-stock in Burma now is in operation.

"The Japanese Expeditionary Forces are ready to devote themselves further to restore the prevailing traffic conditions to those of pre-war days, so as to facilitate transportation for civilian use as well as natural resources."

**U.S. Vessel Sunk**

Domei

LISBON, May 30.—The United States Navy Department today announced that a medium-sized United States merchant vessel has been torpedoed and sunk in the Gulf of Mexico, according to a Washington dispatch received here.

# SOUTH CHINA GETS NEW LEGAL TENDER

**Japanese Military Authorities Establish Parity of Diverse Currencies**

**FALL OF OLD FAPI NATURAL**

**Wholehearted Cooperation Expected in Attainment of Monetary Objective**

Domei

CANTON, May 30.—With impending opening of the Canton Branch of the Central Reserve Bank of China, it has been decided to circulate the new legal tender in South China.

The exchange rate between the Japanese military notes and the new legal tender will be fixed as in Central China at ¥18 and the military notes and the new legal tender are to be circulated simultaneously.

Exchange of the old tender against the new Reserve Bank notes will be enforced at the rate of one to two.

The Japanese South China Expeditionary Forces issued the following statement at 2 p.m. concerning the decision to circulate the new legal tender:

"The ever falling value of the old legal tender since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia is a natural and unmistakable indication of the declining power and prestige of the Chungking regime and its weakening economic strength.

"In Central China now the new legal tender is in circulation as the basic currency. The exchange rate between the military notes and the new legal tender has been fixed at ¥18, as from May 22. Both the Japanese and the Chinese are to cooperate to maintain the rate. At the same time in order to avoid the extreme economic distress and social unrest among the people within the Japanese occupied areas a wholesale exchange of the old legal tender is being enforced at the rate of 1:2.

"With the opening of the Branch Office of the Central Reserve Bank in South China, a similar operation will be enforced as in Central China. The military notes and the new legal tender will be in circulation, while the old tender will be exchanged at the same rate. In order to relieve the financial difficulties arising from the fast-falling old legal tender, wholehearted support for the new legal tender by the public is earnestly expected by the authorities."

## *Historic Campaign In Borneo, Java Told*

(Continued From Page 1)

Jogjakarta, having no time to order his men to fight in defense, owing to the remarkably swift advance the Imperial Forces made, immediately surrendered to us together with 2,000 men, when we reached the city.

Both Surakarta and Jogjakarta provinces were among the greatest Sultandoms in Central Java and the cities were large. Afraid that the cities might be driven into confusion if the Japanese entered it all of a sudden, the representatives of the Dutch Forces asked that the Japanese Forces wait for a moment until the soldiers under their command were disarmed.

Therefore, only Unit Commander Sakaguchi and we entered Jogjakarta and concluded the terms of the unconditional surrender of the enemy and then ordered the Dutch representatives to disarm the soldiers.

**Disarm Enemy**

The enemy soldiers in the city were so numerous that we left the business to the Dutchmen themselves. Only a captain, a non-commissioned officer and a soldier from our side took part in the job.

As for Surakarta, we dispatched a man named Funabiki, a civilian in military service, and several men to settle the business.

Meanwhile, Kaneuji and Matsumoto Contingents chased the enemy corps that had been fleeing toward Magelang, west of Surakarta.

It was expected that Magelang was strictly defended as it was the seat of the enemy headquarters. As the Kaneuji Contingent drove fast after the enemy corps, a train came toward it. It was instantly burnt by the gunfire of the Japanese artillery.

The train carried Dutch, Australian and American soldiers to full capacity.

**Ride in Captured Cars**

Our corps drove in captured armored cars. But their advance was hindered by a river, whose bridge had been blasted by the enemy a moment before the Japanese reached the riverside. The Matsumoto Contingent was welcomed with severe bombardment from the enemy when it reached the southern suburb of Magelang.

As we were attacking the city, the enemy bombardment subsided all of a sudden. We surmised that the enemy was going to surrender. I and a sub-lieutenant and a non-commissioned officer immediately started for Magelang in a captured armored car.

Just then a heavy rain fell. As we sped through the downpour, a motor car came toward us. But we were not yet sure if the enemy intended to surrender.

Looking intensely through the rain, however, I found a white flag protruding from the enemy car. A Dutch officer, a lieutenant-colonel, came out of the vehicle.

We were surprised when the officer, kneeling down on the asphalt road, began to bow to me. This was the first time when I was saluted by the enemy. We took him in our car and entered Magelang.

Then Unit Commander Sakaguchi arrived in the city and the negotiation was begun.

We asked the Dutch officer if he had the intention to surrender to the Japanese. He answered that a part of the Dutch forces stationed near Magelang would surrender.

Then we threatened him by saying that the Japanese corps are advancing far and wide in that area, when the officer consented to make more Dutch units surrender.

After the interview was over, a company was dispatched to the Semarang Fortress and other enemy positions. It succeeded in disarming all the enemy soldiers in those positions.

**Barracks Burned**

By this time, the military barracks in Semarang had been burnt by the natives while the guards of the Dutch forces were off duty. The natives resorted to this act only because they thought that, if there were no soldiers in the barracks, the Japanese would not bomb the city.

Meanwhile the afore-mentioned three contingents continued their westward drive and successively occupied the minor towns in the east of Bandoeng. At one place, 2,000 enemy soldiers surrendered to the Japanese without putting up any resistance.

The Japanese corps were continuing their advance ever eastward. But, when they reached the suburbs of Bandoeng, a command to stop further drive was conveyed to them.

**100 Kilometers A Day**

Reviewing the activities of the Sakaguchi Unit in Java, it was learned that the Kaneuji Contingent advanced at the average rate of 100 kilometers a day since it landed on the island. On March 6, it covered a distance of 170 kilometers.

The advance had to be made so fast that the chauffeur of my motor car got extremely tired. He confessed that he could not see clearly as he drove. It was indeed a dangerous trek.

The soldiers also advanced by armored cars captured from the enemy, day and night without a halt. They drove forth without being followed by trucks of the commissariat.

I made a prisoner who had been captured near Jogjakarta, drive my car. I wanted to give the Japanese chauffeur a rest, for he was tired after working for several days in a stretch without an hour of sleep. Moreover, it was dangerous to have the tired driver drive the car.

I once heard that the German forces were supplied gasoline by means of the pipe line when they made the astoundingly rapid advance in Belgium and Holland in the current war.

Fortunately, we suffered no difficulty in getting oil in the Java Campaign, for we could use the gasoline which had been hidden by the enemy in almost all places we traversed.

However, we once fell a prey to the enemy's strategem. By using gasoline, into which the enemy had cunningly put caustic soda, we had to abandon several cars, their engines having been put out of commission.

After that accident, the chauffeurs made it a rule to examine the gasoline they found on their journey.

**Amazing Speed**

After we passed Surakarta, we sped with an amazing speed. Being urged by the soldiers who wanted more and more speed, the chauffeurs drove the cars with an almost frenzied speed. Consequently, we covered the distance in seven days, which we had expected to take at least 10 days.

As for food, we lived on bananas and other fruits which the natives gave us.

Though the operation was difficult and we had to bear great pains, we felt more than fully redeemed when we learned that His Majesty the Emperor graciously granted the Imperial Rescript in appreciation of the successful conclusion of the East Indies Campaign.

Moreover, our unit was granted a letter of appreciation by the Commander-in-Chief and a citation by the Supreme Commander.

We all hope that the souls of our fallen comrades may rest in peace, appreciating these highest honors.

With renewed vigor, the officers and men of the Sakaguchi Unit started to make the seventh hop to a new battlefield. We had covered a distance of 8,600 kilometers since we had left the homeland.

## Japanese Machine-Gunners in Action

Sputtering death at enemy troops, these Japanese machine-gunners, somewhere on the front in no-man's land, brave the intense summer heat as they keep constant watch against the foes of the peoples of Greater East Asia. (Passed by the War Ministry)

# THE PAST WEEK IN REVIEW

### Prince Takamatsu Visits Manchoukuo

His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu was the center of international interest last week when His Imperial Highness arrived in Manchoukuo to extend the congratulations of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Empire of Manchoukuo.

Arriving in Manchoukuo soon after his completion of a tour of inspection of the battlefronts in the South, His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu was received in formal audience by His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo on May 29. A series of state functions and visits to various points of importance in Manchoukuo are scheduled to follow.

### Nanking Envoy Welcomed in Tokyo

Dr. Chu Min-i, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China, accompanied by General Yang Kuei-i, Chief of the Army Staff, Admiral Jen Yuen-tao, Navy Minister, and three other officials of the Nanking Government arrived in Tokyo May 29 on a special goodwill mission. The visit was hailed as a welcome expression of the unshakable resolve of the National Government to cooperate closely with Japan in the present war.

### Diet Completes Successful Session

The Extraordinary Session of the 80th Imperial Diet convened last week from May 27 to 29. Opening with an Imperial Message granted by His Majesty the Emperor, the Diet listened to important addresses by Premier General Hideki Tojo, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, and other important members of the Cabinet.

The Diet, called to take care of five bills, one concerning industrial equipment, another concerning shipbuilding, and three concerning finances, attracted attention as the first Diet operating under the aegis of the newly organized Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association. Marked success was noted as characterizing the functioning of the Diet under the new system.

### Governor-General of Chosen Changes

General Kuniaki Koiso, retired, former Overseas Minister, was invested as the new Governor-General of Chosen on May 29, succeeding General Jiro Minami. General Koiso, recalling his experience as former Commander-in-Chief of the Chosen Army, stated that going to his new post would be like returning to his native home.

General Minami, who during his six year term of office, distinguished himself by welding Japan Proper and Chosen more closely than ever, was rewarded on his retirement by being made a Privy Councillor.

### Nation Celebrates Navy Day

Japanese celebrated her annual Navy Day on May 27 with more aplomb than usual this year. Designed to celebrate Admiral Heihachiro Togo's victory over the Russian Baltic fleet at the Battle of Tsushima 37 years ago, Navy Day this year turned out to be a celebration of the even greater victories won in such profusion in the War of Greater East Asia.

A parade of naval landing detachments through the streets of Tokyo following their appearance before the Imperial Palace and Yasukuni Shrine, a public address by Captain Hideo Hiraide, official Navy spokesman, and various public gatherings sponsored by the Navy Association marked the day's program.

### Japan Continues China Drive

China continued to be the focal point of military interest last week as the Japanese Army pushed its offensive operations in eastern Chekiang Province. The Chungking 10th Army Group, approximately 100,000 strong, early fell victim to the Japanese attack, which pushed ahead to envelop the key cities of Kinhwa and Lanchi. Elsewhere in China, particularly in Hopei, Honan, and Shansi, Japanese Forces mopped up guerrillas and Communist irregulars.

In Burma, the campaign came to a virtual end as the remnants of the British army struggled completely over the mountains into India. The Japanese Air Force, however, ranged far into the territory of India to bomb Bahadurpur and Silchar, important points on a route which the Allies are trying to develop between India and Chungking.

### U.S. Coral Sea Losses Mount

Reports of the Battle of the Coral Sea, belatedly confirmed, revealed that in addition to the previously announced losses the United States had suffered severe damage to a battleship of the North Carolina class, the newest and best in the American navy. A heavy cruiser of the Portland class was also learned to have been sunk, while another cruiser earlier reported crippled was identified as one of the Louisville class.

## *One Wild Tiger Killed In Hongkong Island By Military Police*

Domei

**HONGKONG, May 30.—Military policemen and watchmen on guard succeeded in shooting down about six o'clock this morning one of four tigers which appeared at Chih-chu, southern Hongkong. The rest of the animals escaped in the nearby woods. The tiger killed measured seven feet long. This is the first time that tigers were seen on Hongkong Island, although they are not rare in Kowloon.**

# INFLATION DANGER MOUNTS IN AMERICA

**Secretary of Treasury Trying to Place Ban on Importation Of U.S. Dollar**

**BRAZIL NEEDS OIL**

**Activities of Axis Submarines Prevent Transportation of Needed Supplies**

Harassed by inflation as well as the activity of submarines of the Axis countries, the United States is in dire stress at present, according to a Lisbon dispatch received by the Nichi Nichi, states Domei.

The dispatch disclosed that with a view to preventing inflation from displaying activity, efforts are being made in every line by the United States, and Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, is desirous of taking measures to place a ban on the importation of American dollars from other countries, the dispatch said.

However, banks in Brazil and Argentina reportedly are against Morgenthau's measures. Accordingly, Secretary of the Treasury has been forced to permit importation of American dollars legally acquired by Brazil and Argentina while as to disposition of American dollars legally acquired by other nations, special arrangements have had to be made, the Nichi Nichi dispatch revealed.

The Brazilian and Argentine Governments were said to have asked owners of American dollars to submit them to banks, as the result of which settlement of foreign exchange in the South American countries is at a stand-still.

During the past three months, approximately 200,000,000 American dollars reportedly have flowed into Mexico. Declaring that the influx of such a big amount of American dollars is detrimental to the economic world, the Mexican Government is disclosed to have made arrangements to prevent investment of American dollars.

**Oil Supply Low**

The Nichi Nichi dispatch points out it is a noteworthy fact that the supply of petroleum to Brazil from the United States is on the wane considerably owing to shortage of vessels. Hence, nearly 10,000 motor cars are lying idle in Rio de Janeiro at present. Private automobiles are now supplied with only 2.5 to 5 liters of gasoline a day, it was said.

In view of the existing state of affairs, Secretary of State Cordell Hull is now trying to form a pool, joining hands with owners of vessels in Central and South America. In the event of materialization of the plan, about 1,000,000 tons of vessels will be made use of for transportation of major commodities to Central and South American countries, the dispatch said.

South American countries, however, are said to be doubtful whether United States warships are able to drive German submarines out of the American waters.

For example, El Diario Ilustrado, a well-known Chilean paper, editorially has declared that only a few months ago no country in South America dreamed of the dispatch of submarines to the Western Hemisphere by any of the belligerents. Although they had firmly believed that the American and British navies would completely protect the whole American continent from foreign invasion, now it is a different story, the Chilean paper sarcastically stated.

Meanwhile, even the Daily Herald of London is bemoaning the loss of merchant vessels in the American waters and the Caribbean Sea, the Nichi Nichi dispatch disclosed.

## COAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND BECOMING VERY SERIOUS

**Cabinet and Trade Union Have Hard Time to Pacify Disgruntled Miners**

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, May 27.—The British coal crisis is nearing its climax, according to Swedish reports from London, adding that this week will probably assume a highly political aspect since it is expected that the owners of the coal mine will reject the demand for higher wages put forth by the miners. In this case, the representatives of the miners will directly appeal to the Government requesting it to intervene in the trouble.

The Cabinet, however, seems not at all united on the question whether to support the miners' requests, which would be in accordance with the resolution of the Labor Party apropos the coal situation taken at its annual meeting.

The leaders of the trade union stated that they were no longer in the position to keep the miners in rank and file since the workers were determined to fight under all circumstances in order to press their demands for higher wages.

A general closing down of all mines on account of strikes does not seem impossible and in the meantime, British coal production continues to decline.

### Joint Funeral Held

A joint Naval funeral service was held in memory of Engineer Lieutenant-Commander Takashi Nose, and others on Saturday at 10 a.m. at the Navy Memorial Hall at the Sasebo Naval Station, according to Domei.

## *Japanese Government Issues Asia War Bonds Totaling ¥600,000,000*

**Greater East Asia War bonds amounting to ¥600,000,000 were placed on the market Sunday for public subscription. Of the total amount, ¥100,000,000 will be underwritten by the Deposit Bureau of the Finance Ministry and ¥500,000,000 by the Bank of Japan. The bonds will be named Greater East Asia War National Treasure Bonds, with a ¥100 bond sold for ¥98 and the term of redemption for 27 years, or September, 1969. The bonds will carry an interest rate of 3.5 per cent per annum, payable in March and September, with the initial interest amounting to 89 sen per ¥100 to be paid on September 1 this year, states Domei.**

# SUSPICION DEFEATS GRADY'S INDIA TRIP

**Swiss Scribe Says Indian Industrialists Fear Economic Invasion**

Domei

BERNE, May 30.—The efforts of the United States Technical Mission to India headed by Dr. Henry Grady, to secure cooperation of Indian industrialists for developing the country into an "Eastern Arsenal of the Democracies" apparently failed due to the suspicion aroused by the stalking activities of the mission, according to the Delhi correspondent of the Zurizher Zeitung.

Indians are suspecting the mission as being the spearhead of a possible American economic invasion into India which will be achieved by breaking down the Indian tariff walls, according to the correspondent. He said rumors are rife that Britain may make India an American Pawn on condition that further United States assistance is given to Britain.

According to the Zurizher correspondent, Chairman Grady of the American Mission stressed that India constitutes one of America's fronts and that America will cooperate for Indian national defense. However, he failed to touch on the problem regarding the post-bellum conditions.

Chairman Grady is reported to have recommended, firstly, the improvement of transport facilities including development of Bombay Harbor and, secondly, placing the Indian industry on a war-footing with importation of 20 kinds of American machine tools.

Chairman Grady, who has already returned to Washington, is reported to have had a series of talks with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull on the India problem on the strength of his visit there.

**Trying to Win India**

While the London Government is shifting its attention from the Indian issue to matters pertaining to formation of the "second front" in Europe, the United States Government is intensifying its activities to win over India, a Nichi Nichi special message from Canton disclosed, according to Domei.

Colonel Louis Johnson, President Roosevelt's special envoy to India who recently returned to Washington due to illness, on Tuesday met Secretary of State Cordell Hull, presumably to report the results of his negotiations with Indian leaders, as well as the latest tendency of Indian sentiment, the dispatch said.

Meanwhile, indicating positive activities toward India, Washington authorities reportedly are studying the investigation reports which were submitted by Dr. Henry Grady, head of the United States Technical Mission to India, who has returned home after completing his task there.

## FRENCH PAPER HITS ALLIES

**Cooperated With France Only When Interests Jeopardized**

Special

VICHY, May 28.—"Since 1919, the Anglo-American Powers have dealt us slaps in the face and heavy blows without interruption," the L'espoire Francaise, a weekly published by the French Front-Fighters' Legion in Lyon, declares.

The weekly said the Anglo-Saxon Powers cooperated with France only when their own interests were at stake and pointed out that they aided France in 1914 only for the sake of profit, while the French people believed that this gesture was correspondent to joint ideals.

## JEWS SHOW BIG INCREASE IN FRANCE'S POPULATION

**Government Worried Over Problem—Paper Advocates Removing Semitic Influence**

Special

PARIS, May 28.—Some vivid light is thrown on the enormous increase of the number of Jews in France since the beginning of the past century by figures published by the Paris Soir.

According to this paper, 46,663 Jews lived in France in 1808 and 29,000,000 Frenchmen. In that year, the percentage of Jews was O.I.

In 1942, the Jewish population in France numbered 1,200,000 against 42,000,000 of French people. In the past 143 years, the Jewish population thus increased by 2,453 per cent and the French population by only 44 per cent.

The paper pointed out that some measures must be taken to remove the Jewish influence as otherwise in 2042, that is in another hundred years, there would be living in France 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 Jews compared with only 20,000,000 to 25,000 French people, taking into consideration the decrease of births.

## REICH COLLECTS BOOKS FOR TROOPS AT FRONT

**25,000,000 Volumes Are Already Gathered in Three Drives**

Special

BERLIN, May 26.—No less than 25,000,000 books have been collected in Germany for soldiers in three drives, according to Berlin newspapers.

The first collection was made in the autumn of 1939, and three months later 27,370 small libraries of about 100 volumes each were presented to the armed forces.

In the second collection, 18,000 such libraries were contributed.

The third and last collection yielded 9,500,000 books.

At present 46,600 libraries are being formed, of which 20,000 are expected to be sent to the troops shortly. The majority of these libraries will be dispatched to the Eastern Front, but some will also be sent to occupied territories, navy and military hospitals, ambulance trains, German prisoners of war, and various organizations employed at the front, such as the Todt labor service.

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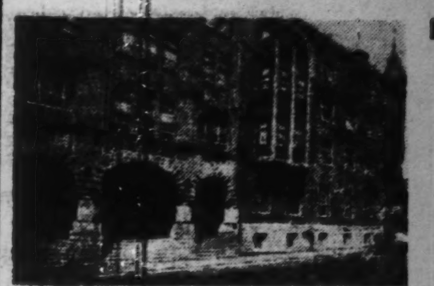

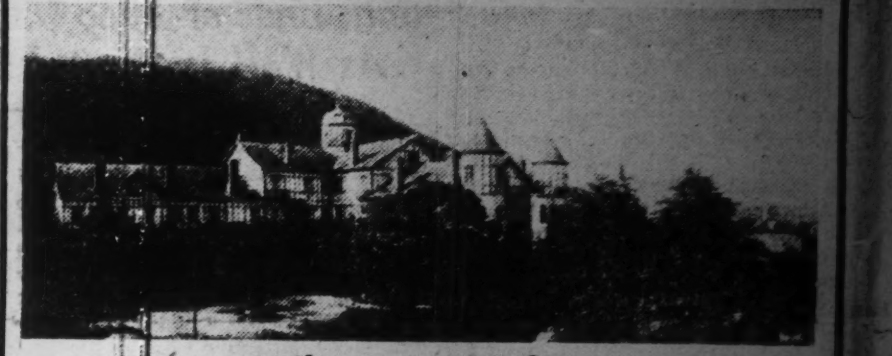

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*Sponsored by the Cultural Section of the Kobe Municipal Office June 2nd—7th on the Sixth Floor*
Since his arrival in Japan, Mr. N. H. N. Mody, noted local art connoisseur, has collected more than 2,000 articles of old Japanese curios and works of art. This priceless collection has seldom been displayed before the general public and it is with pride that we announce the exhibition at this department store.
In commemoration of the brilliant Japanese victories in the War of Greater East Asia, Mr. Mody has kindly consented to exhibit his rare and anvaluable collection which will be of interest to every admirer of Japanese art. A cordial invitation is open to everybody who should not miss this opportunity to examine one of the world's finest collection.
The exhibition includes: Lacquer-ware, Netsuke, Tobbaco Pouches and Pipes, Pie-cases, Dolls, Old Clocks, Sword-guards, Nagasaki Prints, Scrolls, Ornamental Hair-pins and Combs, Embroidery, Noh costumes, Folding-screens, Images and Pictures of Buddha, Calligraphy, Etc., Etc.
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# FLORES RESIDENTS GREET JAPANESE

### When Nippon Forces Landed, Dutch Soldiers Had Already Evacuated

The peculiar local color of the Flores Island, one of the Sunda Islands, where the Japanese landed on May 13, was described by a lieutenant of a certain unit, reports an Asahi dispatch from Bandoeng on Friday. The officer's account follows:

"Our contingent landed at Reo in the northwestern part of the Flores Island on the morning of May 13. After advancing through the mountainous terrain, we arrived at Routen on the following day.

"The Dutch soldiers had already evacuated the city. We were surprised to see Rising Sun flags fluttering atop several vantage points in the town.

"We were greeted by the Sultan. He was 40 years old.

"The population of the town was 2,000. The people there were very much like those inhabiting Java Island. The only difference was that their hair was curly and the women wore blouses.

"The natives kneeled before the Japanese soldiers, as if they were saluting to their Gods.

"We learned that rice was scarce here and that the natives lived on corn.

"Some 200 Chinese merchants in the town invited us to a banquet. They served us boiled rice, which is a delicacy in this island.

"Leaving the town on May 15, we arrived at a city in central Flores on the following day. There we encountered a Navy Unit, that had landed on the eastern part of the island and had advanced westward. Both parties congratulated each other on their good luck.

"The Sultan of that city was a believer of heliolatry, which is prevalent in the South Seas. I was told that he would never be converted into a Christian, though three Dutch missionaries had ardently propagated the Christian doctrine in this area.

"The climate was very mild. The resources of the people in this area, however, were negligible. Only a few horses and buffalos were to be seen.

"There was no rail facilities or electric installations in the island. The mineral resources had not been exploited.

"It was evident that the Dutch East Indies Government had adopted a let-alone policy in this island.

"The Dutch Government had not made any efforts to militarize this zone either. We did not find the airdrome, which we had been told was in the vicinity of Reo."

## EAST ASIA HIGHWAY DISCUSSED AT PARLEY

### Two-Day Session Brought to Close—Viscount Inouye Chairman

The first East Asia Highway Construction conference, which was opened here on Friday, successfully closed its two-day session Saturday.

The conference was convened in order to contribute to the smooth highway construction in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere under the auspices of the Japan Highway Technical Experts' Association and presided over by Viscount Tadashiro Inouye.

The items which were discussed at the two-day session, included construction of motor highways, construction of airfields and matters concerning road construction in Manchoukuo and China.

Besides Japanese experts, representative experts from Manchoukuo, North China and French Indo-China, also took part in the conference.

## Radio Program

**Monday**

— Morning —

5:30 News; Music.
6:00 Radio Exercise; Music.
6:30 "National Resolution," by Rear-Admiral Toma Uyematsu; Poem Recital.
7:00 Time; News; Music.
9:00 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: Music.
10:00 Juvenile Hour.
11:00 National School 1st Class Hour: Dialogue: "Play Telephone" by Hisamatsu National School Pupils of Tokyo.

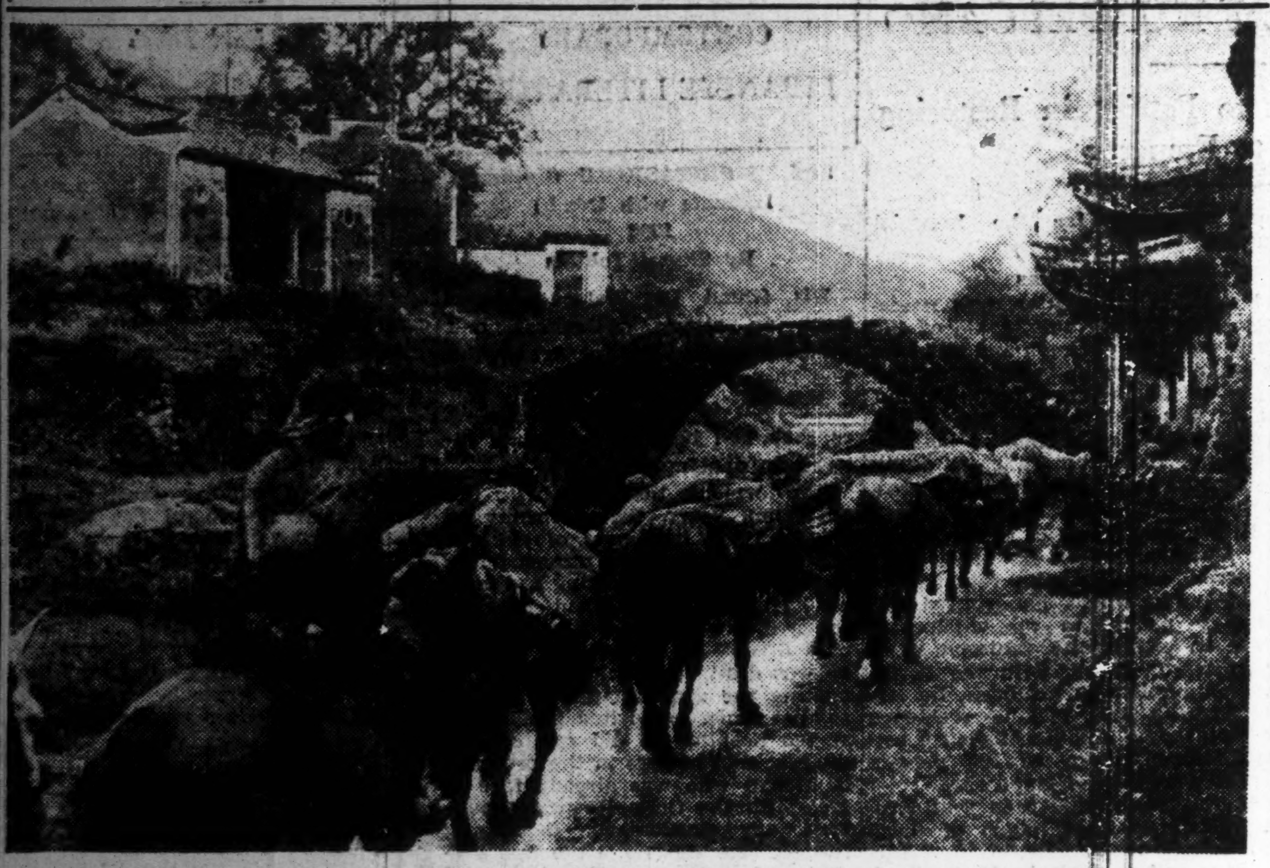
— Afternoon —

12:20 Kawaguchi Harmonica Band; Mikumi Semi-European Orchestra.
1:00 Narration: "Story of Chinese Farm Villages," by Announcer Okano.
1:30 New Home Life Hour: "Politics and General Life," by Tsugiyoshiro Kawahara.
2:00 National School Hour: "News Comments for National School Pupils," by Dr. Masataka Ohta.
2:30 Music, Radio Exercise for Workers.
4:00 National School Teachers' Hour: "Military Education and Battle," by Captain Kazuo Kitamura.

— Evening —

6:00 Children's Hour: News; Story and Music on "The Himalayas" by Tadao Ikeda and others.
6:30 Violin solo, by Akeo Watanabe: Siberius Works.
[illegible] Naniwabushi; Farmers' Hour.
[illegible] News; Japanese Old-Style Poems; Shakuhachi, Koto and Sangen Concert.
[illegible] Time; Today's War Situation; News; International Broadcast from Saigon, French Indo-China.

## Bringing Food to Soldiers



Rain or shine, the Japanese Army Units are always on the march. Here is a unit of the commissariat carrying food and provisions, despite the drizzle, to the hard-working soldiers of the Japanese Forces somewhere in eastern Chekiang. (Passed by War Ministry)

# KING FARUK SPURNS BRITISH PROPOSITION

### Difficult Situation Arises by Arrival in Egypt of Iranian Queen

Special

ROME, May 26.—A difficult situation arose in Cairo at the arrival of the Queen of Iran, through the attitude of the British Ambassador to Egypt, the newspaper Resto del Carlino reports.

The report follows:

"King Faruk, in view of the difficult position into which the Queen, his sister, was placed in Iran, refrained from holding any official reception when she arrived in Cairo.

"The British Ambassador, however, insisted that the King should be present at the airdrome when the Queen arrived by plane. The Ambassador made this request in order to create the impression that relations between the British and the Iranian ruling house were excellent.

"When the King was informed that at the airdrome he would probably meet the British Ambassador, he pointed out excitedly that Mohammedan religion prohibited strangers to approach Muslim women even on official journeys. He added, moreover, that the journey of the Queen could not be even considered as an official journey.

"When this argument was forwarded to the British Embassy, the British Ambassador's intentions were thwarted at the 11th hour."

## REHABILITATION WORK SPEEDED UP IN BURMA

### Railway Line Running Between Mandalay and Rangoon Ready for Use Now

In Burma, which is now under complete Japanese control, efforts are being made in every line for rehabilitation, the Asahi reports, according to Domei.

The paper said that with the exception of the bridges over the Mynnge River, which is 15 kilometers south of Mandalay, the railway line between Rangoon and Mandalay is ready for use, thanks to the work of Japanese railway units. At noon today, the formal opening of the line was celebrated in the presence of the Japanese Supreme Commander.

In the event of completion of the repairs of the bridge over the Mynnge River, a through train service will be opened between Rangoon and Lashio, the Asahi said.

Shortly, a through train service will be available between Mandalay and Lashio, with 2,608 kilometers of the railway line already rehabilitated. Since the total length of the Burmese railway line is 3,300 kilometers, about 80 per cent may be said to have been repaired, the paper said. Branch lines also will shortly be opened to traffic.

The Asahi declared it is surprising to learn that the railway units repaired the damaged lines at the record breaking speed of from 20 to 40 kilometers a day.

Out of 352 locomotives existing prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, 340 have been captured, while approximately 6,000 passenger cars also have been seized, the Asahi disclosed.

### Lecturers Named

Twenty-five men headed by a counselor of the Manchoukuo State Council were invited as lecturers on the current situation of Manchoukuo by the Manchoukuo Foundation Commemoration Society. The purpose is to send them on a month's schedule to municipalities and prefectures throughout Japan, where they will lecture on the development and prosperity of Manchoukuo.

# Press Comments

**May 31, 1942**

**ASAHI—Self-Sufficiency in Coal**
**YOMIURI—Consolidation of Political Structure**
**CHUGAI—Mexico's Entry Into War**

**Self-Sufficiency in Coal**

ASAHI—The question of making Greater East Asia self-sufficient in coal, which has been increasing in urgency since the start of the War of Greater East Asia, will be on the road to solution if the plans worked out by the Commerce and Industry Ministry on consultation with the Coal Control Corporation to increase the output of coal in Japan and in the area covered by the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere are placed in effect.

A powerful organization, tentatively called the East Asia Coal Council, would be organized to see that intensive efforts are made to increase the production of coal in the Japanese mainland, Manchoukuo, North China, and Karafuto.

The Coal Control Corporation has hitherto had nothing to do with the mining of coal in Karafuto, Chosen, and Taiwan. Under the plan worked out by the Commerce Ministry control, as strict as that exercised on the coal mining industry in Japan proper, would be applied to coal mining operations in Japan's overseas territories.

The deposits of coal in the area of Greater East Asia are estimated to run to three hundred billion metric tons. About 80 per cent of these deposits are in China, especially in North China. The remaining portion is to be found in Japan, Manchoukuo, and French Indo-China. The East Indies and the Philippines produce little coal.

The annual production of coal in Greater East Asia prior to the outbreak of the China Affair amounted to 80,000,000 metric tons. About half of the amount was produced in Japan. China and Manchoukuo between them contributed the remainder.

The coal consumed in the area ran to 78,000,000 metric tons. Japan accounted for about 66 per cent of the amount, China for 20 per cent, and Manchoukuo and other countries for the balance.

Prior to the Manchurian incident, Japan was a coal-exporting country. The coal produced in the country was more than was needed by its industries which generally were of the light type, and the surplus found its way abroad.

As the China Affair was in progress a number of heavy industries rose in Japan. The demand for coal in the country was rapidly on the increase. The home-produced coal no longer was enough to satisfy the requirements of the surprisingly rapidly expanding heavy industries.

Manchoukuo, too, began to feel a shortage of coal as industry progressed in the country under the influence of the China Affair.

The shortage of coal in Japan, Manchoukuo and other component parts of Greater East Asia was most acute after the outbreak of the current European conflict. Then the War of Greater East Asia came. That left Japan and its allies on the continent with no choice but to fall back on their heavy industries which are large consumers of coal.

**Consolidation of Political Structure**

YOMIURI—Now that the extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet is over, political quarters are beginning to take up the question of putting the finishing touches on the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association which is incomplete in some respects, which is a thing that cannot be avoided, in view of the fact that there was a certain amount of rush in bringing the organization into existence following the April general election.

The Association which embraces practically all members of both Houses of the Diet did as well as might be wished during the two-day extraordinary session which was called to examine the Government's plans to construct an entire fleet of standard type merchant vessels. But this is no reason to conclude that the Association leaves nothing to be desired.

The Association, it must be borne in mind, was brought about to provide the nucleus of a nation-wide movement for reforming the nation's political structure to permit the country to bring the war to a saisfactory conclusion. We are afraid that there are few unbiased observers who would hold that the Association as it is will be equal to the task before it. For one thing we have yet to know whether the leaders of the Association have any definite idea of the manner in which they expect the Diet members affiliated with the organization to comport while the Diet is not in session.

We rather welcome news of a group of Diet members belonging to the Association going to start a movement for establishing offices of the Association in the provinces and creating in the organization a powerful body which would make inquiries into questions of importance confronting the country in the present emergency.

The new political structure which is sought after by the nation must be one which would make it possible for the Government, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association to work in the closest collaboration to overcome the problems which stand in the way of the vigorous execution of the war whose objective is a sphere of prosperity common to all the nations and races of Greater East Asia. The slightest friction between these organizations would affect unfavorably the effort of bringing the war to a successful issue.

The relations between the Imperial Rule Political Association and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association are delicate. There are apprehensions that the opening of local branches of the political association, as advocated by a group of legislators belonging to the organization, might affect the position of the rule aid association which already has branch offices throughout the country. It would be difficult to struggle with the fact that there is a certain amount of need for the political association to open branches in the provinces. Without local offices it would be hard for the political association to avoid being dominated by the Throne-Aid Society in the provinces.

**Mexico's Entry Into War**

CHUGAI—The declaration of war against the Axis by Mexico will not particularly affect Japan as well as other members of the Axis, although it will beyond doubt prove greatly disadvantageous to Mexico itself.

Mexico traditionally is characterized with many political and geographical features as an ally of the United States, and the Mexican declaration of war against the Axis is not in the least surprising as the diplomatic relations between Mexico and the Axis had already been severed months ago.

Mexico plunged into the war against the Axis merely because of the sinking of her tankers reportedly by the Axis submarines off the Cuban and Miami coasts. The judgment of Mexican administrators must have been paralyzed by "foxy and high-handed" maneuvers of the United States.

Undoubtedly, the United States has resorted to a whole bag of tricks to bring Mexico into its fold, as Mexico is geographically situated at a point dominating the Panama Canal Zone, the gateway between the Atlantic and Pacific and absolutely indispensable for the defense of the United States from the north.

Under strong American pressure, Mexico inseparably related with the Southern States of the United States geographically, economically and racially was finally pulled in by the Washington Government.

Mexico's war declaration marks the start of complete and unconditional collaboration of Mexico with the United States and decisive hostility of that country against the Axis Powers, and "Chile and Argentina, still sticking to absolute neutrality despite American pressure, will be the only countries which will be able to enjoy peace, prosperity and independence in the true sense of the word."

# BURMA-BOUND MAIL COMMENCES TODAY

### Rates Same as in Homeland—Special Warning on Contents Issued

Postal service to the Japanese residents in Burma will be started from June 1, it was promulgated on Friday, according to Domei.

Heretofore, mail addressed to the Japanese residents in the southern occupied areas including the Philippines and Java only, were accepted by the post offices in the country. Commencing on June 1, however, mail to the Japanese residents in Burma will also be accepted.

The mail matter acceptable will be only letters and post cards, and the postage rate will be the same as in the homeland.

Caution, however, must be exercised in sending, and it is requested that mail matters have the remark "Care of Rangoon field post office" beside the addresses and names of receivers.

It was warned also that as the mail is subject to censorship like those to foreign countries, inclusion in letters of matters prohibited by the authorities for defense against espionage of those contrary to the interests of the country should be avoided.

In the meantime, post offices commencing June 1, will accept monthly publications, books, printing matters, photographs, etc., addressed to the Japanese soldiers in French Indo-China, the Philippines and other areas in the southern areas, in addition to letters, post cards, newspapers, the weekly official gazette and the official gazette, which were already accepted by the post offices in the past.

It must be noted however, that such special mail matter as registered mails and air mails as well as comfort bags will not accepted.

## SPECIAL PRISONS IN SOUTH TO BE OPERATED BY NAVY

### Jails to Be Placed Under Direct Supervision of Commander Of Fleet

To keep in custody those arrested on criminal charges or declared guilty by naval courts-martial in the Southern Regions, the Navy Ministry has decided to adopt a temporary prison system to be operated in the occupied southern area, reports Domei.

A special Imperial ordinance concerned was promulgated Saturday, and took effect immediately.

It is expected that the officials of the projected naval prisons, will concurrently engage in the routine work of the prison attached to the Military Punishment Execution Council, detaining people engaging in anti-Japanese activities in the Japanese occupied areas.

The substance of the Temporary Naval Prison Establishment ordinance is as follows:

A naval prison belongs to a naval fleet or a naval special corps. One or two whole-time wardens shall be appointed, to be placed under direct control of a commander of a fleet or a naval special corps. Wardens shall direct and supervise their junior officials. A naval judicial officer, in case of need, may be authorized to act for a warden. Under wardens, up to 20 whole-time chief-jailers and up to 100 wholetime jailers shall be appointed.

## RITES FOR LOYAL OFFICER

### Navy Lieutenant-Commander's Act Of Sacrifice Recalled

A memorial service for the late Lieutenant-Commander Eiji Kusakari, former member of the Naval General Staff who committed harakiri on May 20, 1930, out of indignation over American and British pressure on the Japanese Navy during the time of the Washington Conference, was quietly observed at the Seishoji Temple, Shiba, from 2 p.m. on Friday, says Domei.

The late Lieutenant-Commander committed harakiri soon after the humiliating 5-5-3 naval ratio was forced upon Japan at the Conference.

Friday marked the 13th anniversary of the loyal naval officer's sacrifice. At the service, reports of the brilliant victories being scored by the Imperial Navy were reported to the hero's spirit.

Among the notables present at the service were Admirals Keisuke Okada and Ryokitsu Arima, and General Sadao Araki.

### Appointed to Academy

Professor Yoshio Takeuchi was appointed a member of the Imperial Academy on Saturday, according to Domei. He was appointed professor at Tohoku Imperial University in 1923 and soon became the head of the Law and Literature Department of the same university. Sent to China, he studied the teachings of Confucius, Laotze and other Chinese scholars and became Doctor of Literature in 1928, publishing "Studies on Confucius Analects" in 1940. He is an authority on Chinese philosophy.

## *Newsreels to Be Sent To Southern Regions By Japanese Concern*

**In order to propagate the dazzling progress of the War of Greater East Asia to the people of the Southern Regions of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Nippon Eigasha (Japan Newsreel Corporation), under the direction of the Japan War News Film Supply Council, has decided to forward the news pictures to all the important centers of the ever-widening areas under Japanese occupation, states Domei. News films depicting the current events in Japan as well as the progress of the war will now be sent to Saigon and Hanoi, Bangkok, Rangoon, Shonan Island, Penang, Borneo, Sandakan, Balik Papan, Celebes, Menada, Sumatra, Palembang, Java, Surabaya and Batavia, Manila and Davao.**

## NEW STAMPS FOR SALE

### Proceeds to Defray War Expenditures

"Bullet Stamps," so called because the money from their sale will be used to defray part of the war expenditures and because they will be literally bullets of the home savings front, will soon make their appearance throughout the country, states Domei.

The name "Bullet Stamp" was chosen from among 85,038 suggestions submitted at a contest sponsored by the Savings Bureau for the naming of postal savings stamps.

The contest ended on May 15, with first prize, a ¥100 Government bond, going to Mrs. Sui Ikee, of Tainan Province, Taiwan. Two second prizes were given to Nobuyuki Morikawa, of Osaka, and Shigeru Tanaka for the names "Bonus Stamp" and "Wartime Stamp."

**NOTICE**

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned vessels were captured by the Imperial Navy on December 8, 1941, in the port of Shanghai and will be examined at this Court. A party interested may present a petition in writing to this Court within thirty days from the day following this notification.

June 1, 1942
SASEHO PRIZE COURT

| Type of Vessel | Name of Vessel | Nationality | Owners | Captain |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| River Boat for Passengers and Cargo | Wantung | British | Hongkong (British) Taikoo Chinese Navigation Co. | Unknown |
| Lighter | Taikoo I | " | London (British) China Navigation Co. | " |
| " | No. 2 | " | Shanghai (British) Whangpoo Tug & Lighter Co. | " |
| " | No. 26 | " | " | " |
| Steamship | Folozu | Panamanian | Shanghai (Norwegian) Wallem & Co. | (Swedish) H. O. Udden |
| " | Hsin Tseagtah | British | Shanghai (British) The China Import and Export Lumber Co. | (Russian) Dimitry Joan Pistol |
| " | Ramona | Panamanian | Shanghai (Norwegian) Wallem & Co. | (Norwegian) Ferdinand Semmelmann |

**NOTICE**

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned vessels and cargo thereon were captured by the Imperial Navy on December 8, 1941, in the port of Shanghai and will be examined at this Court. A party interested may present a petition in writing to this Court within thirty days from the day following this notification.

June 1, 1942
SASEHO PRIZE COURT

| Type of Vessel | Name of Vessel | Nationality | Owners of Vessel | Captain | Cargo | Number | Owners of Cargo |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lighter | Scamander | British | Liverpool (British) Ocean Steamship Co. | Unknown | Sugar | 311 bags | Unknown |
| | | | | | Seaweed | 756 " | " |
| | | | | | Coffee | 125 " | " |
| | | | | | Beans (Made of flour) | 40 " | " |
| | | | | | Pressed paper | 4 rolls | " |
| | | | | | Linoleum | 88 " | " |
| | | | | | Fabrics | 21 cases | " |
| | | | | | Tape Measures | 1 case | " |
| | | | | | Canned Oats | 199 cases | " |
| | | | | | Cream | 20 " | " |
| | | | | | Felt | 8 pkgs. | " |
| | | | | | Cutting tools | 1 case | " |
| | | | | | Batahamilta | 40 cases | " |
| | | | | | Candles | 17 cases | " |
| " | A.P.C. [illegible] | " | London (British) Asiatic Petroleum Co. | [illegible] | | | |
| " | Cherrylight | " | Shanghai (British) Moller Towages, Ltd. | Unknown | Tin Sheets for cans | 900 cases | " |
| " | No. 1 | " | Shanghai (British) Whangpoo Tug & Lighter Co. | " | Beer | 443 cases | Ewo Beer Co. |
| " | No. 3 | " | " | " | " | 1,076 cases | " |
| " | No. 4 | " | " | " | " | 1,239 cases | " |
| " | No. 5 | " | " | " | Beer | 500 cases | " |
| | | | | | Canned beef | 1 case | Unknown |
| | | | | | clothing | 4 cases | " |
| " | No. 6 | " | " | " | Beer | 82 cases | Ewo Beer Co. |
| " | No. 11 | " | " | " | " | 500 cases | " |
| | | | | | " | 100 kegs | " |
| " | No. 12 | " | " | " | " | 493 cases | " |
| " | No. 28 | " | " | " | " | 500 cases | " |
| " | No. 29 | " | " | " | " | 491 cases | " |
| " | No. 153 | " | Shanghai (British) Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co. | " | Tung oil (in drums) | 121 drums | Pacific Merchandise Co. |
| " | No. 246 | " | " | " | Cement | 1,000 bags | G. E. Marden & Co., Ltd. |
| " | No. 450 | " | " | " | " | 50 bags | " |
| " | No. 599 | " | " | " | " | 334 bags | " |
| Steamship | Wenchow | " | London (British) China Navigation Co. | John H. McLaren | Scrap Iron (parts of pontoon) | Several pieces | Standard Vacuum Oil Co. |
| Oil Barge | Mei Yun | American | New York (American) Standard Vacuum Oil Co. | Unknown | Gasoline | 190 cans (200 litre cans) | Unknown |
| Lighter | No. 116 | " | " | " | Machine Oil | 160 cans (200 litre cans) | " |
| Oil Barge | No. 211 | " | " | " | Refuse Oil | 15 tons | " |
| " | Mei Soo | " | " | " | Candles | 414 cases | " |
| | | | | | Lamps | 296 " | " |
| Steamship | Boyaca | Panamanian | Shanghai (Norwegian) Wallem & Co. | Ola Berggren | Coal | 1,360 tons | Messrs. John Manners Co., Ltd. |
| " | Norse Carrier | " | " | O. Torgersen | " | 5,124 tons | Shanghai Power Co. |


# Classified Ads.

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COOK-AMAH or amah wanted by small German household in Tokyo. Apply Box 189, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten, 20, 2-chome, Kando-dori, Shibuya-ku, or telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda.

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HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukuda, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-5 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-4615.

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Tokyo, Monday, June 1, 1942


## American Naval Power

On the eve of Navy Day celebrated a few days ago, the Imperial Headquarters issued a comprehensive report of the ships sunk and damaged on both sides from the time of the opening of the current war up until May 20. These figures provide much food for thought concerning the prospects for the future.

According to the announcement, Britain has lost at the hands of Japan one battleship sunk, another damaged, one battlecruiser sunk, one aircraft carrier sunk, five cruisers sunk and two damaged, besides the loss of a host of minor craft. These losses represent the virtual annihilation of every bit of naval strength which Britain has dared to send into East Asiatic waters, and with her remaining naval strength effectively tied up in European waters, Britain is completely removed as a naval factor in the war with Japan.

This means that the United States is the only factor which is left for Japan to consider seriously in connection with naval warfare in the immediate future. But according to the recent announcement, the United States has lost at the hands of Japan six first-line battleships sunk and four damaged, five aircraft carriers sunk, six cruisers sunk and nine damaged, and in addition a formidable array of smaller vessels. These figures moreover do not include the losses suffered by the United States at the hands of Japan's Axis allies, the most recent and notable example being the sinking of a battleship of Maryland class by an Italian submarine.

What these losses mean with respect to the nature of the naval warfare in the Pacific in the near future is most significant. The theories advanced by the American naval experts at the time of the Washington Conference in 1921-1922 shed a most revealing light on the siituation which has now come to prevail, although these same experts today would probably like to have the rest of the world forget what they had once said. It will be remembered that when the United States proposed the 5-5-3 ratio for capital ships, one of the theories underlying this ratio was the idea that this ratio would provide each Power with sufficient force for defense but a totally inadequate force for the launching of any offensive. Hence, the ratio was supposed to provide for a maximum of protection with a minimum of chances for aggression.

Against this theory itself, there can be no legitimate reason for complaint, although in practice the plan failed to work out as intended. As Japanese writers and naval experts have pointed out, the same object could have been achieved much more fairly by parity rather than by a discriminatory ratio. Moreover, the discrepancy in strength caused by the discriminatory ratio worked out much more unfavorably for Japan than the simple arithmetic difference would indicate to the layman. For there operates in actual warfare the "law of the square" which means that in actual fighting effectiveness, the fighting power is not found in the ratio of the mere number of ships but in the ratio of the square of the number of units. In other words, the fighting strength was in the ratio not of 5 to 3 but of 5 squared to 3 squared, or of 25 to 9.

Moreover, in view of the political collaboration between the United States and Britain, Japan was actually confronted by the nominal ratio of 10 to 3, which meant in fighting power an effective ratio of 100 to 9. Naturally, the Japanese could not remain contented with such a discriminatory arrangement which threatened Japan's security.

Yet, the argument put forth by the Americans constantly until Japan denounced the unfair arrangement was that this ratio which gave the Anglo-Americans such a superiority of material power was still totally inadequate to be of any menace to Japan. To be sure, the Americans later changed their tune and in an attempt to intimidate Japan began boasting of how easily they would defeat Japan. But the outcome of the actual fighting has clearly proved that the later boasts of the Americans were wholly unfounded. It has proved that the elements of morale, spirit, and training far outweigh material factors. The smashing defeats which the Americans have suffered have proved that they are incapable of defeating Japan. Hence, their earlier theories concerning their lack of ability to engage in an offensive except with an overwhelmingly superior ratio must be true.

Now, if with a ratio of 5 to 3 in its favor the United States navy has already suffered so severely at the hands of the Japanese Navy, what will the United States navy be able to do in the future? American propagandists are as vociferous as ever in promising the impatient public at home that the Allies will soon launch an offensive against Japan. But if, with a ratio of 5 to 3 and with the aid of some British units, the Americans have so far suffered only disastrous defeats at the hands of the Japanese, what can they hope to do when the ratio has now become reversed? While Japan has lost no capital ships, the United States has lost 11 out of her total of 17. The United States has lost 5 out of her total of 8 aircraft carriers, leaving her now with only 3, in contrast to the negligible damages suffered by Japan in this type of ship. As for cruiser strength, the United States always was noted for her deficiency, whereas Japan has been noted for the opposite.

The United States is naturally building as frantically as possible, but battleships cannot be built overnight. As for the air arm, as the loss of five out of her total of eight aircraft carriers indicates, the United States has suffered the heaviest of all. By the time she succeeds in rebuilding her fleet, Japan will have been able to build an equal number of ships. As for design, the Japanese ships have been proved superior to the American. Moreover, a re-built American fleet will not make its appearance all at once, but unit by unit as they are completed. What is there to prevent the superior Japanese Navy from picking off these American ships and disposing of them unit by unit as they appear? Furthermore, the mobility of the American fleet has been almost unbelievably curtailed as the result of the capture of the American bases by Japan. The capture of Guam, Wake, and Manila and the precariousness of the Allied hold on the islands near New Zealand and Australia will make it impossible for the American fleet to operate near Japan except for possibly sporadic forays.

In view of these considerations, what intelligent person is there that can believe that the United States can launch a successful offensive against Japan? What is there in store for the Americans except unending futility?

### Rivers in Borneo Island

The rivers in Borneo play a very important part both as highways and as lines along which run the main arteries of population. Hydrographically the island has five principal versants. The shortest embraces the northwestern slope, north of the Kapuas range, and discharges its waters into the China Sea. The most important rivers of the northwest coast are the Sarawak, on which Kuching, the capital of Sarawak, is situated, the Batang-Lupar, the Saribas, the Rejang (Navigable for more than 100 m.), the Baram, the Limbang or Brunei River, and the Padas.

The rivers of North Borneo to the north of the Padas are, except the Kinabatngan, of no importance and of scant practical utility, owing to the proximity of the mountain range to the coast with which it runs parallel. In the southwestern versant, the largest river is the Kapuas, which, rising near the center of the island, falls into the sea between Mampawa and Sukadana at Pontianak, the chief town of the southwestern division, after a long and winding course.

This river, of volume varying with the tide and rainfall, normally navigable by small steamers and native prahus, of a draught of 4 to 5 ft., for 300 to 400 m., that is to say, from Pontianak up to Sintang, and thence as far as Benut. The middle part of this river, wider and more shallow than the lower reaches, gives rise to a region of inundation and lakes which extend as far as the northern mountain chain. The southern Melawi, with its affluent the Penuh, is a considerable tributary. It reaches the sea through several channels in a wide marshy delta. The Sambas, north of the Kapuas, is navigable in its lower course for vessels drawing 25 ft.

Rivers, south of the Kapuas, but less important, are the Simpang, Pawan and Kandawangan, near whose mouths or upon the adjacent coast, the principal native villages are situated in each case.

## A Year Ago Today

June 1, 1941

**From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser**

The trade and balance of payments agreement between Manchoukuo and Germany was renewed today with the signing by representatives of the two parties concerned. The agreement came into existence in 1938 and was renewed in the following year.

Major Chen Po-yuan, staff officer of the Yunnan Pacification Corps, surrendered to the Japanese Forces stationed near Laokai which is adjacent to the French Indo-China-Yunnan border. He declared at the time of his surrender that he was unable to bear the misery and hardships of the Chinese people and therefore deserted his corps to participate in the national salvation movement sponsored by President Wang Ching-wei.

Pulling no punches, the Japan Times and Advertiser editorial told the United States point-blank that its export regulations over copra was a downright interference with normal trade. As Japan was not at war with the United States, the prohibition of such supplies was highly provocative, the editorial added.

# STERLING EXAMPLE OF LOYALTY SHOWN IN LIFE OF KUNPEI GAMO

## No Sacrifice Was Too Great to Patriot in Restoring Political Power to Emperor

The lives of men who were leading the fight against the overthrow of the Shogunate were not a bright one. Often it was spent in hiding, poverty, disappointment. The life of Kunpei Gamo, one of the three loyalists of the Kansei era (1789-1800) was no exception.

Born in Utsunomiya, Tochigi Prefecture, in the latter half of the 17th century, he was the fourth son of a small storekeeper. His family was a direct descendant of Ujisato Gamo, a famous feudal lord in Japanese history who lived in the 16th century. It was for this reason that his mother continually prodded him into restoring the fortunes of the family to a position worthy of his ancestor.

Kunpei was a book-worm. Day and night he was passionately absorbed in reading the history of Japan, spurred even in his 'teens by a desire to become a scholar of renown.

His father who had at first wanted him to become a businessman soon came to his aid. He was sent to a private boarding school which was maintained by a scholar of Chinese classics, national language and literature. After a few years at this school, Kunpei transferred to a similar school of higher standing where he remained until the age of 21.

### Intensely Loyal

It was Gamo's assiduous reading in Japanese history which perhaps made him an intense loyalist. One fact in the annals of Japan injured his feelings and sense of patriotism. That was the arrogance of the military regime which had usurped the power of the Imperial Family.

His early associations with Yukoku Fujita in Mito who was already regarded as a young and promising loyalist scholar inspired him to fight vigorously, even at the risk of his life, for the Imperial cause. Mito was 30 miles away from his home town but he walked the distance and called on the famous scholar.

Yukoku was more than pleased to meet Gamo, a man, who despite his shabby appearance, appeared remarkably noble and dignified. A warm friendship sprang up between the two.

Another samurai by the name of Hikokuro Takayama was already known to every child in the street as a fiery loyalist, courageous and hard-boiled, Gamo was anxious to meet him too. When he heard from Yukoku that Takayama had only left Mito a few days ago on his journey to Hokkaido, Gamo scampered in post haste after the loyalist, hoping to overtake him. However, when he got as far as Mutsu he lost complete track of him.

### Sees Hayashi

On his way back he dropped in to see Shihei Hayashi in Sendai where Gamo received the biggest blow in his life. Gamo's appearance had apparently been the cause. Hayashi, one of the most uncompromising fighters in the cause of Imperial Rule, flashed his piercing eyes over Gamo who was in rustic, sloven attire. Gamo expressed his desire to exchange opinions with him on the current state in the Empire but Hayashi would only treat him with contempt. Gamo left Sendai, infuriated and mortified.

However, when he reached home, his mind was made up. He realized that he must work even harder for the cause of the Imperial Family. Like the billows of waves in a storm were his emotions, his bitterness and resentment against the Shogunate. He resolved to write a book in which he hoped to make the officials of the Shogun regime reflect and mend their ways.

His first book was entitled "The Account of the Imperial Mausolea." He vehemently deplored the fact that the tombs of the Emperors had been abandoned and not given the proper care and attention due to the august resting places of the Emperors. In Nikko, however, the mausoleum of Iyeyasu Tokugawa was housed in a beautiful and ornate edifice and made an object of veneration by the Japanese people. The contrast was unbearable and sacrilegious.

### Needed Funds

In compiling this book, he needed funds. His former teachers, fellow students were willing to provide him with a new kimono and a pair of swords but cash was lacking. Unable to get any financial support even from his relatives, he wandered to Yedo (present Tokyo) to see if he could find a patron who would help him in accomplishing his aim. One day it dawned on him that he should call on Hokuzan Yamamoto, an eminent scholar of Chinese classics and a reputed philanthropist.

Yamamoto was a frank, openhearted man. So kindly disposed was he that the young man felt quite at ease in his presence. But money was a difficult subject to broach. He fumbled for a good introduction while his host, who thought that Gamo had come to see him in order to listen to his views on current subjects, continued discussing Japanese literature and politics. Gamo was not listening. Then suddenly he said: "May I ask for a favor?"

Yamamoto, who had already perceived that Gamo was not caring a whit for his opinions, was greatly relieved. "Anything in my power," he answered. Encouraged by this assurance, the young man sincerely and enthusiastically explained his case, declaring how he had been vexed by the fact that the mausolea of the Emperors had been left to the ravages of time, that he was planning to conduct researches on them in Kyoto and Nara and publish his findings in a book form in order to awaken a sense of respect and reverence for the Imperial Family.

### Gold Coins

No other explanation was necessary. Yamamoto quietly placed his purse in front of Gamo and told him to take as much as he needed from it. Gamo was confounded but as he was told to help himself he thought it was no time to hesitate and took from the wallet as many gold coins as he thought was necessary for the investigation.

In a happy frame of mind, he left for Kyoto and then for Nara. His research completed, he returned to Utsunomiya where he aroused the country people to the deplorable state in which the Imperial mausolea were. Then, with the intention of publishing his book, he left for Yedo in 1804, took up residence at Komagome and established a private school there as his private funds were fast disappearing.

It was about this time that Russia began to show signs of territorial aggrandizement, Gamo was furious and perturbed. He couldn't concentrate on the book he was writing so he put it in a drawer of his desk and began writing a treatise, exhorting a strong national policy in order to block Russian aggression.

Gamo one day returned to Mito and called on Yukoku Fujita to exchange views on the Russian problem. It so happened that Fujita was equally concerned over the same problem and both deplored and denounced the weak kneed diplomacy of the Shogun toward Russia.

Gamo who was pleased to have found his old friend in good health, proposed that they should sit up all night and talk over sake cups. In those days, however, Fujita too was very poor and his wife did not have enough provision for the feast or oil enough to burn all night. Under the circumstances, she went to her neighbors and borrowed some vegetables and rice from her friends.

### Advice Unheeded

On the following day, Gamo parted with his old friend and went home to begin writing his treatise. When he fully completed it, he presented it to Lord Numazu, a high official of the Shogun's government, insisting that the government should take his view into serious consideration.

Gamo's view was penetrating and was ably written, showing that he was a man of insight, but Lord Numazu did not take it seriously. The loyalist, who was dissatisfied with his attitude, presented another copy of this treatise together with the manuscripts for "The Accounts of the Imperial Mausolea" which he finished by this time, to the court nobles at Kyoto but they were afraid of the Shogunate and refrained from reading them.

He finally published "The Account of the Imperial Mausolea" and sent a copy of it to the Shogun's government through the good offices of Ritsuzan Shibano, an eminent scholar of Chinese classics. This provoked the government authorities, who severely rebuked Gamo for his audacity to make such suggestions regarding government policy. But Gamo was not a man to be intimidated by such an attitude of the government and explaining his motive for writing it, as he was resolved to end his life by seppuku in the event he was to be punished for the offence. But he escaped punishment because a high government official successfully explained the attitude of the loyalist to the authorities.

### His Monumental Work

At the age of 40, Gamo started to write a book in serial form, in which he deplored the many good ancient laws and regulations that have become obsolete. He considered it his monumental work. The tragic fact of it was that, after publishing the first volume, he was unable to get out the second and third volume due to financial difficulties.

Kunpei Gamo was in the depth of disappointment and despair because all his sincere efforts in spite of hardship and difficulty seemed apparently fruitless. Such eminent scholars and literary lights as, for instance, Atsutane Hirata and Bakin Kyokutei, understood him and appreciated his scholarship, but their sympathy for him was of a kind that did not contribute much to the loyalist cause.

The only comfort he had in his life was a learned and prudent woman whom he married at the age of 40, but his married life did not last long. One day he became ill and finally succumbed on July 5, 1813, at the age of 46. His old friend Yukoku Fujita came to Yedo from Mito upon hearing his death to attend his funeral. The friends of the deceased held a conference and buried the body of the loyalist in the cemetery of the Rinkoji Temple in Yanaka. It is a strange coincidence that his body was buried right next to the grave of Hikokuro Takayama, fiery loyalist, whom Gamo was very anxious to meet when he was yet a young man.

After the death of Gamo, his works were widely read and aroused a great sensation among the loyalists. It is a pity that Gamo never knew that the time was coming when his works would become an inspiration to his fellow loyalists.

### Popular Delusions

People who think that "lightning never strikes twice in the same place" are mistaken; in fact, objects which attract one lightning discharge are quite likely to draw a second or third. The Eiffel Tower has been struck as many as six times during a single severe electrical storm.

## *Synopsis of* CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

**SHI NI SHITASHIMU (Getting Intimate with Death)**
**1933**
**By Shusei Tokuda**

His friend Dr. Watase suffered from an attack of cancer and entered a hospital for treatment. The Doctor had been an admirable companion to him, drawn together as they had been by a mutual interest in dancing.

The torments that came with the advancing years, the insecurity of life, and the loneliness of old age had driven him to the utmost limits of melancholy; and dancing had been his salvation. He had already pretty nearly squared his accounts with life, being of that age wherein he was destined to take his turn in making the acquaintance of Death, so that when he visited the Doctor at the hospital he did not, despite the fact that he was in the presence of a man who was already face to face with the Grim Reaper, experience any particularly depressing feeling. He was none the less conscious of a considerable change that had taken place during the last two years or so in his mental attitude toward life's realities.

While seeking the pleasurable company of O-masa—a woman whose marriage had been a failure and who was now a geisha—he felt attracted, for all his advanced years, to this delectable life. Sometimes O-masa would go on a trip with a generous "patron," and some such thing would cause him uneasiness. It was perhaps this that gradually induced him to become more and more attached to her. They became mutually devoted to each other, the woman bearing up staunchly against the ridicule of her immediate circle, putting her trust in him like a child, and spending every day reading in his narrow, uncomfortable study.

### Doctor Leaves Hospital

The illness of his friend, the Doctor, appeared to show no improvement. The invalid left the hospital but found that the sign over his office had already been changed to that of his eldest son, a surgeon, and so he whiled away his days writing haiku poems at times and taking care of the potted plants in the garden.

With the hot season continuing for days on end, he himself suffered from a slight attack of ulcer of the stomach, which made him that much more sympathetically anxious of the Doctor's welfare, and as soon as he began to improve he went to see his friend. But the Doctor had gone back to the country. He was told that the convalescent had taken some dance records with him, and he felt somehow that his friend would return to the city fully recovered.

He thought of visiting him in the country to inquire into his condition, but the place seemed rather remote, about sixteen hours' ride on the train. While preoccupied with this, that and a number of other things, the month of September came round. One day he received a report from Mr. H., who was looking after the Doctor's affairs, that his friend had died.

The Doctor had met with a lot of difficulties with women. As a matter of fact he had maintained two separate households. At one of them it was still unknown that the master had expired.

He could not help feeling that Dr. Watase had flown away like a cool breeze, and vanished into some unknown region.

### Work Interpreted

The works of Shusei Tokuda can be classified in the main as Shinkyo-shosetsu. Sometimes the author derives his power from within the maze of his own feelings, so that his style becomes subjective and his writings suffer from a disruption of form and balance. But in a story like Shi ni Shitashimu his observations are deeply penetrating, his delineations involve definite angles of view, and, in addition, the self-restraint and calmness which the years have bred in him hold his passionate outpourings effectively in check; and the result is a really flawless portraiture.

The present story, as the title reveals, is a description of two men well advanced in years who on longer feel so keenly the imminence of the phenomenon of death. After all, however, they are in their old age. They love dancing as much as young people, and for all that they feel the torments of passion and desire, the ever-recurring thought that the enjoyment of such pleasures might at any moment be snatched away from them. Such anticipated fears first befall the Doctor, the principal character's pleasure companion, and this man who intended to cling to the zest of youth till the very end succumbs to the inexorable workings of nature, contracts a fatal disease, and finally disappears from this mundane world.

The author has woven together the lives of the Doctor and the principal character like the strands of a rope, and by showing fleeting glimpses of life and death in the vicissitudes of this pair, he has suggested the end to which all human destiny leads. Herein resides the distinctive feature of this work.

### In the Periodicals

Sozo, Vol. 12, No. 7, June, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Sozosha, Tokyo, Price 50 sen. Leading articles: Conception of the Unification of Greater East Asia, the Fundamental Problem of the Imperial Rule Assistance Diet, Desire for the New Diet, Highlights of a Round-Table Conference on Customs and Religion of Southern Regions, Hongkong, Manila and Shonanto.

## *READERS IN COUNCIL*

### *The Real Truth*

To the Editor:

Despite a large amount of propaganda, the war-brewers of Washington and London unremittingly are putting out for their home consumption claims which are not backed up by facts. So much so that their hollow assertions and bombastic declamations appear quite comical.

Although Allied leaders repeatedly announced that their forces would soon start an offensive in Europe or smash the Japanese Navy in the Pacific, the military and naval strategists in Britain and the United States, since the Coral Sea defeat, have grown very cautious. As Raymond Clapper, a well-known American columnist, wrote in the latest issue of the American picture weekly Look, Great Britain and the United States have placed the entire military and naval machine in the hands of these strategists who know but little of modern warfare.

**Peary Bombing**

A New York Daily Mirror correspondent reported a fine rollicking story of the bombing attack made by an Australian aircraft on a 1,190-ton American destroyer, the Peary, in Australian waters. He said that when the American destroyer was on duty off the northern coast of the British dominion, the Australian bomber swooped down upon it and dropped a large number of highly explosive bombs. The American destroyer managed to escape and limped into Port Darwin. But unfortunately for the American destroyer, another bomber appeared over it, this time Japanese, and completed the unfinished job. The American destroyer went immediately to the bottom with the commander and his men.

Another noted American commentator, Fletcher Pratt, nullified all the effort of the war-brewers of Washington and London to suppress news of the defeat of the Battle of the Coral Sea. Describing the Allied defeat in the Coral Sea Battle in the New York Post on May 9 Mr. Pratt said: "The direction the battle is taking is not that of victorious action by the Allied forces. It is the direction our ships would take if they were defeated and were trying to break away from a superior enemy. It looks bad." Mr. Pratt continued: "We may fairly assume that Australian Prime Minister John Curtin has much fuller information than any yet to reach this country, and his speech is filled with phrases of a man who had received a severe and terrible blow."

Mr. Pratt's short statement puts an end to all the victory claims of the war-chiefs in Washington and London.

**Stop Lying Movement**

The American people are slowly but irritably finding out that they have been duped by their politicians regarding the true outcome of the Battle of the Coral Sea. According to the latest news, the American masses have stormed the radio station in Boston, demanding that they be told the truth concerning the recent naval defeat. They virtually disrupted the broadcast. Although they were chased out of the radio station by the police, a new "Stop Lying" drive is spreading all over the United States, giving a great headache to the war-leaders in Washington.

We can well understand the difficulty the propaganda organs of Washington and London are encountering in the face of repeated defeats. In a desperate attempt to create an illusion of victory in the East Asian front, the San Francisco radio called Chiang Kai-shek and Lieutenant-General Joseph Stillwell, two of the greatest military tacticians in the entire East Asian War. Well, these two greatest generals certainly took to their heart the wise precept of an ancient Chinese sage. Confucius, who taught men to "take to your heels when you encounter a strong foe."

Thanks to the war, grave-diggers of Australia have become an important factor in the country. While men and women are being forcibly recruited from their accustomed lines of work into the army or munition factories, only grave-diggers are to have a special privilege of exemption from military duty as their work has suddenly increased. The Victorian Cemetery trustees of Australia are making special representations to the manpower authorities on this subject. It seems the business of Australian grave-diggers faces a rosy future.

**Roosevelt Next**

Mr. Roosevelt, who is already feeling gloomy, is much chagrined by a report circulated among the American people that he would die an unnatural death. The rumor goes that all American presidents elected in every 20 years during the past 100 years died while in the saddle. The rumor was circulated by a certain Herrmann. He pointed out that Mr. Harding, who was elected president of the United States in 1920, passed away mysteriously. President McKinley, who was elected for the second term in 1900, was assassinated in September of the following year. President Garfield was elected in 1880, and was also assassinated in the year following his election. President Lincoln died at the hand of an assassin 20 years before President Garfield. President Harrison, who was elected in 1840, died of over-work only three weeks after his election. The number of the secret body-guard of Mr. Roosevelt is said to have been greatly increased lately.

Thus a glance at the Allied front in the Pacific reveals their war leaders as well as fighting forces are up against a dark and disheartening future. Wherever the Allies look, they find nothing that helps in rousing their low morale on the front and behind the lines. Under such adverse circumstances, how can they expect to launch an offensive either in the Pacific or in Europe?

Whatever Allied propagandists may say, facts talk more eloquently. A chapter in the Pacific era for the Allies virtually has ended.

N. O.

May 31, 1942

## JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

### Filial Piety in Ancient Japan

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

The first great foreign scholar to visit Japan was Wani (Wang-In) of Kudara (Pekche) who came to Japan in 285 A.D., i.e., in the 16th year of the reign of Ojin Tenno, the 15th Emperor. At that time Chosen was divided into several states of which the greatest were Kokuryu (Kokuli) in the north, Shiragi (Silla) in the southeast, and Kudara (Pekche) in the southwest; and considering that the last-mentioned was the nearest to and on the friendliest terms with Japan, it was natural that it should have sent frequent missions to the Japanese Court, political, economic and cultural, before and after the above date. Wani's mission of 285 A.D. was most famous, if not more so than that which the same kingdom sent in 552 A.D. in connection with the official introduction of Buddhism into Japan.

**Brings Books**

Whether Wani was a Chinese or a native of Kudara we do not know, but we know that he had brought several books of Chinese classics, including the Confucian Analects (Rongo in Japanese), the Thousand-Word-Treatise (Senji-mon in Japanese), etc., and became tutor to one of the Imperial princes in Chinese learning.

Now, what was the idea of a scholar? It must differ somewhat from what we of the 20th century conceive. For by the scholar was meant one learned in the Confucian lore or versed in the teachings of Confucius. In other words, he was a confucian evangelist, so to speak, and his Bible was the Rongo which Wani was the first scholar to present to the Japanese Court.

No mention was made about the famous treatise on Filial Piety (Kokyo) in connection with Wani's mission, but if it was not introduced then, it could not have been long before the book was seen in Japan. In 289 A.D., that is, only four years after Wani came to Japan, there was a mass immigration from the peninsula, comprising, it is written, people of 17 provinces, who must have numbered thousands, at least over a thousand, and it is inconceivable that the Rongo, if it had existed, should not have been possessed by some of these immigrants.

**Came Through Kudara**

It is well known that the Buddhist religion was introduced into Japan via Kudara. But the date mentioned for the formal acceptance of this faith by Kudara itself was 384 A.D., so that a great gulf yawns between that date and 552 A.D., in which the King of Kudara sent the historic mission to Japan with presents including "an image of Shaka Buddha in gold and copper, several flags and umbrellas and some sutras." (It may be surmised, by the way, that this mission had some bearing on the political mission sent previously in the same year, for Kudara was then being harassed by its two neighbors, Kokuryu and Shiragi, and appealed to Japan for reinforcements against them.) The "long delay" in the advent of Buddhism in Japan is explained by the fact that Japan had known of this faith for many years previous to its formal introduction in 552 A.D. many private families, including the great Sogas, having known, even believed it before the Imperial Court began to consider its adoption.

So we see that Confucianism with its Chinese ideography had preceded Buddhism by several centuries and that by the time Buddhist priests began assiduously to preach the religion, the Confucian doctrines, or some of them, had been thoroughly incorporated in the old native morality. Thus in the eighth century when Buddhism was in the ascendancy, if there was any reaction against the "new-fangled foreign ideas," it was made in the name of the native morality which was largely Confucian, though it was done chiefly in the cause of loyalty and filial piety. Nothing affords a better illustration of this than the verses of Yamanoye no Okura (660-733 A.D.), one of the earlier poets of Manyoshiu, which have been quoted in this column and elsewhere before. One of the typical specimens is in the following sense.

**Okura's Advice**

"The sight of father and mother inspires us with reverence; our wife and children fill us with fond affection. Such are the natural claims of humanity, all of which may be, for aught we know, but snares and illusions, and we human beings may be the victims of some incomprehensible karma (as some foreign mystics tell us), but what then? We live on this earth and in this country, and so are bound with the laws thereof. This is the land where the August Emperor reigns, and all are happy and content under his rule—a privilege which few other nations enjoy. This is not heaven, but that ethereal region, wherever or whatever it is, is far away from here. As long as we live here, let us do what human beings are expected to do. Then, go home and revere the Emperor, respect your parents, love your family and do your job like a faithful citizen, instead of bothering your brains about the incomprehensibilities of the heaven to come hereafter or of the life lived in a previous existence, etc."